

059166

JPRS 82477

16 December 1982

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A  
Approved for public release  
Distribution Unlimited

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2737

19980320 089

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED

**FBIS**

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

11  
99  
A05

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS 82477

16 December 1982

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2737

**FBIS**

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

16 December 1982

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2737

## CONTENTS

## CAPE VERDE

Decision To Establish Additional Ministry Announced (VOZ DI POVO, 28 Oct 82) .....	1
---	---

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Briefs	
Agreement With Central Africa	2
Rumors of Efforts Against Chad	

## CHAD

Renewed Tension in South (AFRICA AFP, 29 Oct 82) .....	3
---	---

Briefs	
Government Appreciates OAU Support	4
Libya Blamed for Summit Failure	4

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Briefs	
Foreign Minister Leaves for Paris	5

## LIBERIA

Minister Comments on Student Role in National Development (ELWA, 2 Dec 82) .....	6
---	---

Doe on 'Unwholesome Practices' (AFRICA AFP, 29 Oct 82) .....	8
---	---

Briefs	
Rural Development Tax	9
Biweekly Consumer Price Index	9
Measures Affecting Retirees Announced	9
ADB Agricultural Development Loan	10
Additional Austerity Measures	10

MADAGASCAR

Briefs

    Security Needs Probed

11

MOZAMBIQUE

Resistance Reports Operations Against FPLM

(Voice of Free Africa, 3, 6 Dec 82) .....

12

Ambush, Attack Reported

Militiamen, Bridge Losses

Ranks Reportedly Increase

Reluctance To Denounce Criminals Criticized

(Botelho Moniz; DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 30 Oct 82) .....

14

Briefs

    Update for Diplomats, Cooperants

16

    Fish Shortage Questioned

16

    AIM,ADN Agreement

16

    Granary Construction

17

    Political Apathy Scored

17

    Kidnapped Religious Released

17

NIGER

Effects on Economy of Decline in Uranium Mining Noted

(Mark Doyle; WEST AFRICA, 22 Nov 82) .....

18

Kountche Discusses Tunisian Relations, Society of Development

(Kountche Interview; LE SOLEIL, 11 Nov 82) .....

21

SENEGAL

Role of 'LE POLITICIEN' in Minister's Resignation

(WEST AFRICA, 22 Nov 82) .....

25

SOUTH AFRICA

Various Aspects of 'Reform' Examined

(Editorial; THE CITIZEN, 25 Nov 82) .....

26

Apparent NP Recovery From Split Noted

(Editorial; THE CITIZEN, 22 Nov 82) .....

28

LP Chairman's Comment on Presidential Council Examined

(Editorial; SOWETAN, 24 Nov 82) .....

30

ANC Man Sentenced to 24 Years for Sabotage

(John Mojapelo; RAND DAILY MAIL, 7 Dec 82) .....

32

Detention Without Trial Reinstated (THE CITIZEN, 24 Nov 82) .....	34
Miners Refute Alliance To Bar Blacks (THE CITIZEN, 24 Nov 82) .....	35
Urban Foundation Official on Black Housing Needs (SOWETAN, 22 Nov 82) .....	36
Commentary on Survey of White Attitudes (Editorial; SOWETAN, 19 Nov 82) .....	37
Government Handling of Kangwane Issue Hit (Editorial; THE CITIZEN, 29 Nov 82) .....	39
Heunis Says Reform Guidelines 'Non-Negotiable' (John Battersby; RAND DAILY MAIL, 6 Dec 82) .....	41
Press Says Guarantee Participation of Opposition (Editorial; RAND DAILY MAIL, 6 Dec 82) .....	43
RSA Paper Interviews Ciskei Security Minister (RAND DAILY MAIL, 6 Dec 82) .....	45
Theft of Semi-Refined Metals Reported (Patrick McLoughlin; THE CITIZEN, 30 Nov 82) .....	47
Critical Scenario Faces Platinum Industry (Patrick McLoughlin; THE CITIZEN, 30 Nov 82) .....	48
Majority of Whites Support Reform (THE CITIZEN, 29 Nov 82) .....	50
Analyst Sees Brighter Future for Platinum (Patrick McLoughlin; THE CITIZEN, 29 Nov 82) .....	51
<b>Briefs</b>	
Relations With Portugal	53
Cement Production Down	53
Tribal Clashes	53
Call-Ups Threaten City	53
Supreme Court Judges Appointed	54
Quarry Expansion	54
Sport Council Warning	54
Unemployment Increase	55
Non-Black Area	55
Black Housing Needs	55
Inflation Rate May Drop	56
Ciskei Development Plan	56

**SWAZILAND**

Swazi Paper Reports SADF To 'Shoot on Sight'  
(Bobby Simelane; THE SWAZI OBSERVER, 4 Dec 82) ..... 57

**Briefs**

Arms Cache Discovery 59

**ZAMBIA**

IMODC Opens Liaison Office in Lusaka To Coordinate With Tokyo  
(DAILY MAIL, 15 Nov 82) ..... 60

Transformer Blowup at ZCCM Plant Shuts Down Copper Production  
(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 15 Nov 82) ..... 62

Government, IMF Review Nation's 1982 Budget  
(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 12 Nov 82) ..... 64

INDECO Issues Profit, Loss Account With Annual Report  
(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 19 Nov 82) ..... 65

IFAD To Provide Long-Term Loan for Agricultural Project  
(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 20 Nov 82) ..... 66

ZISC Manager Notes Corporation's Significance to Economy  
(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 20 Nov 82) ..... 67

Tazara Operations Hampered by Problems in Funds Transfers  
(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 20 Nov 82) ..... 68

Zairians Seeking Resident Status Documents To Avoid Deportation  
(SUNDAY TIMES, 21 Nov 82) ..... 69

Smuggled Goods From Tanzania, Zaire 'Popular' Among Zambians  
(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 22 Nov 82) ..... 70

Civil Servants Union To Demand Salary Increase  
(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 13 Nov 82) ..... 71

Thefts of Goods in Transit From Trains 'Alarming'  
(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 14 Nov 82) ..... 72

Mundia, Shapi Warn of 'Stringent' Anti-Smuggling Measures  
(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 13 Nov 82) ..... 73

**Briefs**

Railway Talks Ended 74  
Trade Agreement Signed 74

ZIMBABWE

ZANU (PF) Prepares for Year of Celebration (THE HERALD, 16 Nov 82) .....	75
Government Seeks Funds for Conference Center (David Linsell; THE HERALD, 18 Nov 82) .....	76
Minister Ushewokunze Excluded in Party Shake-Up (THE HERALD, 19 Nov 82) .....	77
Establishment of Regional Cultural Centers Planned (THE HERALD, 12 Nov 82) .....	78
Land Tenure Shake-Up Needed, Says Dube (THE HERALD, 18 Nov 82) .....	79
New General Manager for CSC Named (THE HERALD, 15 Nov 82) .....	80
Opponents of Cooperatives Concept Hit (THE HERALD, 15 Nov 82) .....	81
Belgian Accent on Technological Aid Reported (THE HERALD, 11 Nov 82) .....	82
Steel Now Earmarked for PTA (THE HERALD, 13 Nov 82) .....	83
Importers Fear Shipping Plan (BUSINESS HERALD, 11 Nov 82) .....	84
Details on Energo Projekt Contract Given (BUSINESS HERALD, 11 Nov 82) .....	85
Wage Freeze Hurts Worker Productivity (BUSINESS HERALD, 18 Nov 82) .....	87
Briefs	
Power Deal Completed	88
AFC Surplus	88
Romanian Gifts	88
Maize Subsidy	88
Courses in Norway	89
Engineering Tutors	89
Building Brigades	90
Korean Rice	90
Cooperatives Backed	90
Cotton Delivery	91

CAPE VERDE

DECISION TO ESTABLISH ADDITIONAL MINISTRY ANNOUNCED

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 28 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] Establishing a ministry attached to the Office of the Prime Minister for the islands of Sao Vicente and Santo Antao and analysis of the General State Budget for 1983 were the main points of order in the proceedings of the Council of Ministers, which met early this week with Comrade Aristides Pereira presiding.

Regarding establishment of the new ministry, the spokesman for the Council of Ministers said: "This is in answer to the need to increase the central government's capacity to intervene politically in such islands as Sao Vicente and Santo Antao, where a significant number of public enterprises, general directorates, major projects and consular and diplomatic interests are located, where greater government representation and greater efficiency are required to solve local problems and where various agencies need to be coordinated."

The 1983 General State Budget, which would be presented to the ANP [National Political Assembly] before the end of the year, estimates revenues at about 1.3 million contos and expenditures at 1.6 million contos.

It is noted that the table of revenues provides for a growth rate of about 10 percent in relation to this year's budget.

According to the assistant secretary of the prime minister, the present draft bill to be submitted for ANP approval authorizes the government to draw up an investment program for 1983, establishing a plan and a ceiling on the amount invested at 8 million contos.

6362  
CSO: 3442/54

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH CENTRAL AFRICA--An agreement has been concluded between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah and Central African Republic on economic, cultural and social cooperation. The agreement was signed by the secretary of the general people's committee for communications and marine transport and the foreign minister of Central Africa. Another agreement was also concluded to set up a joint committee for economic and social cooperation. [Text] [LD030250 Tripoli JANA in English 0845 GMT 2 Dec 82]

RUMORS OF EFFORTS AGAINST CHAD--Bangui, 3 Dec (AFP)--Press reports indicating that 125 Libyans were allegedly ready to launch a destabilizing operation in Chad from the CAR have caused sharp reactions of indignation in the CAR capital, official sources in Bangui disclosed today. For the CAR authorities, these rumors are "totally baseless" and are aimed at "tarnishing the good image" of the CAR abroad. Stability in Chad, they stressed, is a condition for peace and security in the CAR; in fact, these two countries share a long common border. Thus, the CAR Government, which is opposed to any attempt to cause tension in central Africa, will never take any step aimed at destabilizing a neighboring state, official circles asserted. In this regard, the restoration of diplomatic relations with Libya on 14 September 1982 shows the willingness of the Military Committee for National Redress to respect and implement the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, the same sources explained. [Text] [AB031357 Paris AFP in French 1124 GMT 3 Dec 82]

CSO: 3419/281

CHAD

RENEWED TENSION IN SOUTH

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 29 Oct 82 p 19

[Text] Ndjamena, October 29 - Tension is running high in southern Chad between local people and the Armed Forces of the North (FAN) of Hissene Habre as a result of further exactions by Mr. Habre's men, according to diverse sources here.

The FAN took control of Ndjamena on June 7, ousting the Government of President Goukouni Weddeye. They extended their control to the south more than two months ago.

The family of the army chief under Mr. Goukouni, Lieutenant-Colonel Allafi, said he was assassinated last week at Lai in the south. He had fled there when Mr. Habre's forces took the capital.

The discovery of his decapitated body in the bush has nourished fears of a new wave of violence in the south similar to that between northern and southern forces in February and March 1979, the sources said.

Then, several hundred FAN sympathisers had their throats cuts [as published] by southerners in retaliation for the murder of hundreds of southern combatants held by Mr. Habre's men.

(Mr. Habre, who had been Defence Minister under Mr. Goukouni, launched a civil war against the Goukouni Government in 1979. He was formally invested as Chadian President earlier this month). (A.F.P.)

CSO: 3419/241

## BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT APPRECIATES OAU SUPPORT--Bardai, Safar 16, 3 Dec JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Chadian Provisional Government of National Unity (CPGNU), led by Goukouni Oueddei, has acclaimed the stand of the majority of African countries, which met in Tripoli to attend the 19th OAU summit, toward the Chadian people and in backing the CPGNU as sole legitimate government in Chad. In a press statement, the CPGNU also acclaimed Jamahiriya's principled stand, at the above conference attended by 31 African countries, toward the Chadian and other African peoples. The statement regretted the stand taken by the minority countries which prevented convening the 19th OAU summit. This minority was trying to justify Chad's destruction by the rebel Hissein Habre, the statement said. It pointed out that the entry of rebel Habre's forces into Ndjamena was a temporary occurrence caused by the complicity of the joint African forces, which were asked by the CPGNU to guarantee the country's security. Large parts of the country were still governed by the legitimate government. This in addition to the fact that rebel Habre's situation was very unstable. The statement affirmed the inevitability of the Chadian people's victory over rebel Hissein Habre and all imperialist conspiracies aimed against Chad and its people. [Text] [LD030930 Tripoli JANA in English 0830 GMT 3 Dec 82]

LIBYA BLAMED FOR SUMMIT FAILURE--Idriss Miskine, Chad's minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, today blamed Libya totally for the failure of the recent OAU summit. Mr Miskine was our guest for the 1300 newscast. He said particularly that Libya, knowing that the central government in Chad is consolidating itself and effectively administers the whole country apart from the Zouzou Strip and sensing once again that its occupation would be brought up at Tripoli, seeks through indirect means to bring us to our knees, which we shall never accept. The Chadian minister of foreign affairs affirmed that five Libyans are included in the National Salvation Government which was formed shortly before the Tripoli summit by Goukouni Oueddei, the former president of the Transitional National Union Government, in exile since he was ousted last June. This, according to him, explains why the list of the 15 member government has not yet been officially published. Mr Miskine in conclusion stated that he was pleasantly surprised and morally comforted by the outcome of the international conference on the reconstruction of Chad which was held in Geneva last month. [Text] [AB040734 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 3 Dec 82]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR PARIS--The minister of state for foreign affairs, Marcelino Nguema Ndeme, left Malabo this morning for Paris at the head of a government delegation. The foreign minister is bearing a personal message from President Obiang Nguema Mbazogo to French President Francois Mitterrand. From Paris, the Equatorial Guinea delegation will proceed to Geneva, Switzerland, where the Equatorial Guinean foreign minister will establish his first contact with the United Nations offices in Geneva since his appointment to the post of foreign minister. [Text] [AB021448 Malabo Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 1 Dec 82]

CSO: 3448/3

LIBERIA

MINISTER COMMENTS ON STUDENT ROLE IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

AB030648 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Youth and Sports Minister Col Fred Blay has announced that the Ministry of Youth and Sports has plans underway to reactivate the functions of the Liberian National Youth Organization. He said that the details for such reactivation package are being worked out in a way that it will involve the participation of all Liberian national youth organizations, [word indistinct] members and voluntary young people who will become important in its implementation.

According to a release from the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Minister Blay made this announcement early this week in Harper, Maryland County, where he delivered a keynote address at a program marking the memorial birth anniversary of the late President William V.S. Tubman, sponsored by the Maryland University Students' Association.

Commenting on the development which the late President Tubman's administration brought to the people on this nation, the youth and sports minister said the renowned open-door and unification and integration policies of President Tubman were the cornerstone for investment and development in Liberia.

Minister Blay also used the occasion to urge the youth and people of this nation to emulate the late President Tubman's development policy, which he said was based on unity. He said that students of our colleges and university must become a center of new ideas and methods so that the teaching and instruction theories and concepts they receive can be useful to the masses of our people.

Minister Blay emphasized that the revival of our economy to render services cannot be done through quick pronouncements and propositions, but through practical methods of development which should be devised by students of our higher institutions of learning so as to make our system more functional for national development. Turning to the citizens of Maryland County, he told them to serve as a medium of communication in educating the people and providing for them the necessary example given by government.

Earlier during the program, the minister for rural development, Maj Yudu S. Gray, delivered a special message on behalf of the head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel K. Doe. In a message, Dr Doe extended greetings to the citizens and University Students Association of Maryland County and urged them to always work in the interest of the people of this country.

During the program, Minister Blay was honored by the Maryland University Students Association with the highest honor of the distinguished services award for the many contributions he has made and continues to render the youth and people of Liberia.

CSO: 3400/338

LIBERIA

DOE ON 'UNWHOLESOME PRACTICES'

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 29 Oct 82 p 18

[Text] Monrovia, October 28 - Liberian Head of State Samuel Doe Wednesday vowed to discipline any official involved in "unwholesome practices" that seem to be pervading the Government.

Mr. Doe spoke of payroll padding, misappropriation of public funds, nepotism, conflict of interest and bureaucratic red tape, and said any official found guilty by the courts of such activities would go to jail.

Public confidence in the Government was eroding quickly, Mr. Doe said, because of "weak leadership and the lack of initiative".

Many of the problems stem from "selfishness, greed, lack of national spirit", and a tendency to regard Government as private property, Mr. Doe said.

Rather than the hoped-for "better day for the nation", he said, "the situation has been the reverse. Ministers and directors have refused to accept the challenges afforded them and have left the burden of leadership on the ruling council". (A.F.P.)

CSO: 3419/241

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

RURAL DEVELOPMENT TAX--A local tax to be used primarily for rural development purposes has been instituted. The tax will take effect 1 January 1983. This was announced today by the head of state in his nationwide address. Commander in Chief Doe said government had received petitions from the rural inhabitants expressing their willingness to contribute to the development effort of the nation. The procedure for implementing collection of sales tax will be worked out by the Ministry of Finance in association with the Ministry of Internal Affairs. At the same time, government has also considered a number of other measures to improve the Liberian economy. Effective 1 January next year, all purchases of government gasoline will be on a duty pay basis to make this action consistent with current government purchasing procedures. Government is to institute a national lotteries scheme to be operated as a means of generating funds to undertake government development projects throughout the country. The chairman of the National Investment Commission in association with the cochairman and the vice head of state of Liberia, the ministers of finance, planning and economic affairs will work out the modalities of the scheme. [Text] [AB012041 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 1 Dec 82]

BIWEEKLY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX--The Ministry of Commerce has been directed to revise and publish on a biweekly basis a price index of all essential consumer goods. The move is to afford Liberian consumers the benefit of the principle of supply and demand which is supposed to fluctuate prices of goods. The principle has seemingly not applied to the Liberian market. This was announced today by the head of state in his nationwide address. [Text] [AB012048 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 1 Dec 82]

MEASURES AFFECTING RETIREES ANNOUNCED--Citizens who wish to retire from government to enter business or farming will be given business loans. The loans will be in a form of government guarantees amounting to not less than 1-year's net salary of such personnel. In addition the construction industry will be Liberianized with respect to government construction activities. Government pension scheme is to be thoroughly reviewed to ensure that all persons 65 years old and above are honorably retired. Careful consideration must also be given to the continuous effectiveness of those employees who have rendered 25 or more years of service in government. In this regard, various ministries and agencies of government as well as public corporations are to immediately examine recommendations to government for this reaction. In his nationwide address today, Head of State Doe said the move was a means of reducing the financial burden on government. [Text] [AB012046 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 1 Dec 82]

ADB AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN--Monrovia, October 28 - The African Development Bank (ADB) has agreed to lend Liberia 9.6 million dollars for agricultural development projects, officials said here Wednesday. ADB Vice-President Samuel Ogunleye and Liberian Finance Minister Alvin Jones signed the papers for the interest-free loan, which is repayable in 50 years. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 29 Oct 82 p 18]

ADDITIONAL AUSTERITY MEASURES--The People's Redemption Council (PRC) has moved that effective immediately, government officials will no more receive free gasoline (petrol) allowances from their various ministries or agencies. The PRC said this action applies to members of the council, ministers, deputy and assistant ministers, directors of autonomous agencies as well as other officials of government. The decision does not apply to security, medical and defence operations. In another development, the council said all companies or individuals in arrears with the Liberian Petroleum Refining Company (LPRC) should fulfil their obligations without delay. Consequently, LPRC will be empowered to seize all assets, including gas (petrol) stations, of all creditors. On the issue of real estate taxes, the council agreed that a committee of the PRC will be appointed to participate in the collection of tax arrears throughout the nation. The council agreed that government would have no alternative but to put a lien on properties that are delinquent until outstanding amounts are paid. The head of state said the decisions taken by the council are meant to help eliminate corruption in society to raise the level of revenue collection in the country. He said the council expects everyone concerned to manifest fairness and kindness and co-operation in the pursuance of these objectives. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3407, 22 Nov 82 p 3053]

CSO: 3400/349

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

SECURITY NEEDS PROBED--Antananarivo, 4 Dec (AFP)--Senior French officers this week investigated the security situation in Madagascar's rural areas where for some years well-organised gangs have been terrorising farmers, causing significant losses in rice output and stock-raising. The government here is asking France for help with transport and communications for the Malagasy "development army"--groups of soldier-peasants who are supposed to ensure the defence and security of farmers and also to help with major agricultural work. The development army units, short of equipment, have been largely ineffective against the pillage and exactions of the "Dahalo" (Brigands), who operate in highly mobile and well-equipped bands. The Dahalo activities have acquired a political coloration in the past few years, in connexion with opposition in some rural sectors to the government's policies. The government's powerlessness in most cases is compounded by local collaboration with the gangs. At the end of the military mission's 3-day inspection, some Malagasy sources voiced concern Friday at France's association with what they termed "a form of repression against the rural opposition." [Text] [AB040815 Paris AFP in English 0427 GMT 4 Dec 82]

CSO: 3400/397

MOZAMBIQUE

RESISTANCE REPORTS OPERATIONS AGAINST FPLM

Ambush, Attack Reported

MB061329 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT  
3 Dec 82

[Text] Chimoio--On 28 November 1982 Mozambique National Resistance [RNM] guerrillas destroyed a vehicle in an ambush laid on national road No 1, Zavala Region, Inhambane Province. This was disclosed by a spokesman for the chief of staff of the RNM.

The spokesman said that on 29 November 1982 RNM forces laid two more ambushes. In one of them, two vehicles were destroyed when a military column was attacked at the Inhassoro intersection on national road No 1 Vilanculos District, Inhambane Province. The other ambush occurred in the Chongola area, Inhambane Province. A vehicle was totally destroyed.

On 29 November 1982 RNM guerrillas attacked Pande locality, inflicting heavy losses among FRELIMO troops. Two AK-47 rifles and a Racal communications receiver were captured by our forces.

Militiamen, Bridge Losses

MB061740 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT  
6 Dec 82

[Text] Chimoio--The headquarters of the Mozambique National Resistance [RNM] reports that on 23 November 1982 a guerrilla group captured two armed militiamen in the Inhaminga area, Cheringoma District, Sofala Province.

On 30 November 1982 an RNM sabotage group carried out an operation which resulted in the total destruction of a bridge over the Inhanombe River in the Morrumbene District, Inhambane Province.

Ranks Reportedly Increase

MB071151 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique  
1700 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] Chimoio--Reports from the Department of Defense of the Mozambique National Resistance [RNM] say that inhabitants of communal villages and other similar areas around the town of Maringue are moving toward liberated areas in order to join the RNM.

The Department of Defense says that RNM fighters, operating in the Morrumbene, Massinga and Inharrime districts, Inhambane Province, doubled their successes during November. They have become more active in ambushes on national road No 1. It is necessary to inform the local population that civilian vehicles traveling on that road will be hit by our bullets since enemy forces use civilian vehicles for transportation. [words indistinct]

CSO: 3442/66

MOZAMBIQUE

RELUCTANCE TO DENOUNCE CRIMINALS CRITICIZED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 30 Oct 82 p 13

[Commentary by Botelho Moniz: "Combating the 'Mouthful of Steak'"]

[Text] "A mouthful of steak" is a popular expression in our country, indicating a kind of illicit commitment. In other words, someone with a mouthful of steak does not report or denounce situations.

In seminars which we have had an opportunity to attend, to study and disseminate the topics [of the fourth party congress], this question has been put very sharply--"the compromised," those with "steak in the mouth," as the saying goes.

In this phase of intensification of the class struggle, the ideological struggle and the revitalization of political work preceding the congress, the "mouthful of steak" will certainly be useful weapon for the enemy.

The enemy will try to silence or soften up some front in the current struggle, taking advantage of current shortages, particularly the food shortage. They will resort to bribery; they will try to compromise individuals in agencies dealing with inspection, taxation and decision-making.

The current shortages, combined with an inconsistent and unprincipled mentality, can in fact create an opening, inviting the action of the "benefactors," gentlemen of great wealth, always ready to be of "great help" to those who perform functions in certain services and can be "useful" to them in some way.

The "benefactor" puts himself at the service of his victim. "If you need something, I am entirely at your disposal. You know, stick with me and your problems are solved. Just ask. I can solve your problem. I have this, that or the other." This way he creates the actual conditions for the compromise; that is, he begins his investment by putting steak in the mouth of his captive.

The rest, the silence and the development of the commitment will come with time and the size of the investment.

The battle against speculation, infiltration, crime and the armed bands are topics that have merited intensive discussion during the study of the topics for the fourth congress. There is lively debate, because these are matters of importance to our lives and our future.

For this reason, at the level of each agency, it is urgent that there be a rigorous investigation and repair of the kind of breaches that are still inviting enemy action in each sector and that measures be taken to combat them and to create the necessary immunity and invulnerability, especially in this phase of our revolution.

6362

CSO: 3442/53

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

UPDATE FOR DIPLOMATS, COOPERANTS--"Politically, the armed bandits find themselves isolated, while militarily they are at a disadvantage because, in the districts and localities, the principle of self-defense is becoming a reality. Often the bandits must face a population that is already armed," Lt Gen Armando Guebuza, resident minister of Sofala Province, pointed out yesterday in a meeting in Beira with representatives of the diplomatic corps and cooperants serving in this region of the country. In the meeting, the purpose of which was to provide a general picture of the present situation in Sofala Province, particularly with respect to the bandits in the service of the racist Pretoria regime, Guebuza noted that "the armed bandits are attempting to carry out spectacular operations with a political and economic impact. The kidnaping of some cooperants is in this context--an attempt to give an impression of power, on thier part, and weakness and inability to protect cooperants and citizens, on our part." The resident minister in Sofala also referred to the growing combat readiness of the FPLM [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique], which has inflicted heavy losses to the armed bands on several battlefronts. He also spoke of the evil doings of the speculators and stressed that stern measures are being taken against them to put a stop to these crimes. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 23 Oct 82 p 1] 6362

FISH SHORTAGE QUESTIONED--A recent DIARIO poll asking: "What do you think of codfish?" produced a debate. It will do; it won't do. It's all right; it's not all right. We eat it. Matter of eating habits (?!). That covers it. We would simply say: Mozambique has a lengthy coastline--some thousands of kilometers of seacoast. Its marine life is vast and varied. Thousands of species of fish, good fish, and several qualities of crustaceans abound in Mozambican waters. There are boats (not many, certainly, but we have them), for local, semi-industrial and industrial fishing; there are infrastructures for supervision, processing and distribution of fish and [there are] fishermen. Equipment? We have this, too. We have all this but we do not have fish--this good fish--said to say. [Excerpt] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 26 Oct 82 p 13] [Commentary by Miguel Branda] 6362

AIM,ADN AGREEMENT--Recently in Berlin, the Mozambican news agency AIM and the ADN, the press agency of the GDR, signed a working protocol for the 1983/1984 period. The document was signed by Carlos Cardoso and Guentar Poetschke, directors, respectively, of the two agencies. The working protocol provides for

continuing exchange of news reports on areas of operation of the two agencies and ADN support to AIM in technical aspects of new reception and photography. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 25 Oct 82 p 3] 6362

GRANARY CONSTRUCTION--Construction of the first food storage warehouse in the RPM should begin in January 1983. Designed to hold 15,000 tons, this grain storage facility will be built near the MOBEIRA plant in the city of Beira, Sofala Province. The warehouse, construction of which will be financed by the FAO, will consist of four cylindrical compartments 26 meters in diameter and 7 meters high. The construction contract has been awarded to the Portuguese firm Construcoes Tecnicas. DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, which carried this news item, reported that, to transport the grain to the warehouse, CFM-Centro [Central Mozambique Railway] will construct a rail switch about 500 meters long, starting from the branch line that goes to the MOBEIRA installations. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 7 Nov 82 p 3] 6362

POLITICAL APATHY SCORED--A government official was conducting a meeting in which almost 1,000 people were taking part. After a short session of Mozambican dancing, songs, and music, the official began to address his remarks to the "dead air" represented by his audience. The faces of that mass of people, mainly young people, indicated the discomfort that the meeting engendered in the minds of some people. When the official began by explaining certain situations and their origins and reasons, a buzz of murmurs cut into his words. It was when he said: "During the armed struggle, the people, the guerrillas and the leaders. . . ." I realized afterwards that the murmurs arose against "this business of talking endlessly about the armed struggle." and that hiding behind this rejection was the refusal to accept today's urgent tasks because they do not correspond to the personal desires of particular individuals. The above-mentioned official had to explain much more. Among other things, he said: "Although some of you do not like us to talk about our history, we will continue to do so because it was from that history that this country was born, this country in which you people today can mutter when we give you a task to do. We want you to understand that, to be what we are today there were those who were willing to make sacrifices. Do you think they were wrong to have made these sacrifices?" [Excerpts] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 7 Nov 82 p 45] [By Celestino Jorge] 6362

KIDNAPPED RELIGIOUS RELEASED--The spokesman of the Mozambican National Resistance (a movement for armed struggle against the Maputo regime) in Lisbon announced on Friday, 26 November, that six religious (a Portuguese priest, a Brazilian one and four Italian nuns) were released by his organization the day before. He did not specify where the release took place, but the director of the "Consolata" organization in Turin, to which the religious belong, is in Johannesburg at present. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Dec 82 p 8]

CSO: 3419/282

## EFFECTS ON ECONOMY OF DECLINE IN URANIUM MINING NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3407, 22 Nov 82 pp 3001-3002

[Article by Mark Doyle]

[Text]

TWO HUNDRED and fifty metres below the Sahara bulldozers with wheels taller than men are rumbling around a vast labyrinth of mineshafts. Half-an-hour's drive away, across packed sand roads broadened by the sandstorms of a thousand Toyota pick-ups and Renault Fours, 90-tonne lorries are lumbering up and down the spiral sides of a great grey crater which is sunbaked by day, floodlit by night.

The uranium mines of Arlit, in northern Niger, are unreal places. Built from nothing, in the middle of nowhere, the mines and the towns constructed by the mining companies are populated by "expatriates" — from France, from other foreign countries and from the southern regions of Niger. The only "indigenous" people of the region are nomadic Tuaregs. But few Tuaregs work in the mines. Of course, not all of the "expatriates" live under the same conditions. But there is a very real sense in which no-one *belongs* there. The isolation, the heat, the dust and the quiet click-click of geiger-counters, conspire to make Arlit a very strange place indeed.

It is hard to imagine a less developmentally "appropriate" activity than uranium mining. Vast capital investment, highly trained and specialised personnel, enclave development of plant and an almost complete impotence in the face of world price fluctuations, do not auger well for a "balanced development" strategy. It is reasonable to suppose, moreover, that Niger will not have a nuclear power plant or a nuclear bomb in the foreseeable future.

Appropriate or not, uranium is almost all that Niger seems to have. Apart from a small fertile strip of land in the south, the

country is a monotonous plane of brush, rock and swirling sand. Before uranium "came on stream" in the early seventies the capital, Niamey, resembled a large village. Now it has a cluster of prestige developments, paid for almost entirely by receipts from uranium sales.

Throughout the seventies, Niger's economy seemed to be advancing, at least in terms of State receipts from uranium. But then the all-too-familiar pattern emerged with a vengeance. The Gods of Supply and Demand were displeased. More specifically, following the oil price boom of 1973, everyone-and-his-brother got in on the uranium mining act; it seemed that nuclear reactors, symbols of a Brave New World, were planned to multiply almost indefinitely. But by the late seventies several important events militated against Niger's economic expansion which was based on uranium sales.

First, global rates of economic growth were revised downwards. In such circumstances large, capital-intensive projects are always the first to be shelved, especially if they involve power generation; the demand for electricity is closely related to levels of economic activity. Second, high interest rates, pushed higher by monetarist policies pursued in Britain and the US, aggravated capital cost problems — why invest in a long-term specialist industry when you could, until recently, get 16 per cent on the London financial market?

A third factor in the nuclear programme slowdown was political pressure in North America and Western Europe following the Three Mile Island disaster in 1979. This radioactive leak in a power plant so close to a major conurbation alerted public

opinion to the dangers of nuclear fuel processing and waste disposal. The nuclear industry, according to the London-based Uranium Institute, "is conscious of the importance of maintaining high standards of pollution control. However, there must be an economic limit to the level of control which the industry can, in practice, be reasonably expected to achieve".

On a more detailed level, a French engineer in Niger explained that over 25 years, five to 10 people per thousand working at the Arlit mines would die of lung cancer caused by radioactive dust (25 per thousand would, over the same time-span, die from physical accidents). This level of risk, the engineer said, was considered "acceptable".

From 1975 to 1980, on the back of the uranium boom, Niger's Public Investment Fund was multiplied tenfold, but when the slowdown bit in 1980, the Treasury was left with a quadrupled external debt (estimated in 1982 at about 300,000m. CFA francs). The income of the Investment Fund, which comes almost exclusively from uranium sales through the State holding company, Onarem, has been slashed. From 26,000m. CFA in 1980, 1981 and 1982, the Fund's income is projected in 1983 at 7,000m. CFA. Debt servicing will swallow almost a quarter of the overall (investment and current account) national Budget. In 1983 Niger's Budget is projected to balance at 81,250m. CFA, a fall of 13½ per cent on 1982. But as just 40 per cent of the Budget was achieved in 1981, the fall may be much larger this year than is officially admitted.

Knock-on effects have spread the *crise* to other sectors of the economy, especially the public sector. Over the last year, according to a trade union source, the number of salaried posts in Niger has plummetted by a fifth, to about 80,000. Most of the lay-offs were in the para-public construction companies.

Niger's transport sector has also been devastated by decisions to cut back on nuclear programmes. The vast majority of imports, by tonnage and value, are carried by road and rail to supply the mines. The majority of exports are blue barrels of "yellow cake".

Most of this traffic goes via the Uranium Road, a thin black line which snakes across the desert linking Arlit with the Parakou railhead in Benin and on to Cotonou on the coast. This road is hailed as a shining example of international co-operation. It was paid for mainly from taxes on the mining companies. However, along with the coal-fired electricity generating station at Anou-Ararem which started producing

late 1981, and the experimental Amidar market garden north of the mines which produces foodstuffs at impossibly high, yet subsidised prices, it is questionable how much long-term infrastructural value the Uranium Road has.

Technically, the road is a wonder; financially, it is an achievement. But socially, it is more or less useless without complementary development. From Niamey to the ancient caravan town of Agadez, Government officials can point to a dozen anti-desertification, irrigation or anti-erosion projects. But the road is essentially an evacuation route, built for the same reasons as the cocoa routes in Ghana and the Benguela railway in Angola. It was not built for any greater or lesser purpose than serving the mines.

The mines themselves are controlled by French interests, this being, in part, a reflection of France's independent nuclear defence strategy and in part a manifestation of the general "excellent relations" between France and her former colonies. Two multinational companies, Somaïr and Cominak, furnish between them — taking satellite industries into account — about 90 per cent of Niger's export receipts.

Somaïr, the Société des Mines de L'Aïr, digs the precious mineral from a vast open pit (one has already been exhausted and a third is being dug). Somaïr is owned 33 per cent by Onarem, the State holding company, and 13 per cent by German and Italian concerns. The rest is divided between French Government and private interests. (In Africa it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between these.)

Somaïr's town, Arlit, counts some eight to nine thousand people, living, according to their rank, in high-walled villas or low-level worker's lines. The casual visitor might make the mistake of thinking accommodation was allocated on a French/Nigerien basis. But some Nigerians do work as engineers or foremen, and a determined effort will be rewarded by the discovery of an occasional Japanese or Belgian.

Somaïr officials said the company employs 28 senior engineers, 23 of whom are expatriates; 196 technicians, 150 of whom are expatriates, and 1,260 workers. Nigeriens employed in senior positions at the mines are placed there by the government and often return after their postings to one of the Ministries in Niamey. "Obviously," one said, "the Government can't afford to pay as much as the companies when we return to Niamey."

The social structure is similar at Akokan, the town built by Cominak, the Compagnie Minière d'Akouta (holdings

— 31 per cent Onarem, 34 per cent French, 25 per cent Japanese and 10 per cent Spanish). Cominak said it employs 38 engineers (four Nigerien), 260 technicians (54 Nigerien) and 1,511 workers. The underground mines of Cominak (it is the largest single underground uranium mine in the world) support a town of 7,000 people, most living in what is coyly described as the *ville traditionnelle*, though there is very little traditional about it.

Apart from Somaïr and Cominak, which say in 1982 they will be producing at 2,000 and 2,250 tonnes respectively, there are two major projects planned. These have been drastically pruned, if not shelved, in the wake of the *crise*. The largest is the Imarouren project, 90km. south of Arlit, which is reportedly the largest uranium deposit in Africa. But it is a measure of the pessimism prevalent in the nuclear industry that Conoco, the US partner, is negotiating withdrawal. The other partners are Onarem and the French. A smaller project is the Société Minière de N'Tassa

N'Taghague (SMTT), which is still, viewed from the slagheaps of Somaïr, but a small collection of huts. SMTT has Onarem, Kuwait and the omnipresent French as partners.

International politics are unavoidable in any discussion of uranium mining. Niger has protected itself from some of the effects of the slump in the uranium market by negotiating "political prices" in return for guaranteed supplies, which are crucial to nuclear power generation. In 1982 a French initiative led to Niger receiving about 24,000 CFA per kilo when the spot (short term) price was about 16,000. Similarly, Onarem has admitted to selling at least 2,000 tonnes to Libya at a price higher than the "market" price. Much hot air has been generated over the possibility that this tranche of "yellowcake" may not have been used to power steam turbines. But less mention tends to be made of the nuclear "co-operation" agreements that France has with Israel and South Africa.

CSO: 3400/348

NIGER

KOUNTCHE DISCUSSES TUNISIAN RELATIONS, SOCIETY OF DEVELOPMENT

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 11 Nov 82 p 20

/Interview with President Kountche of Niger by A. Gmati and B. Ben Maatouk, correspondents of LA PRESSE in Tunisia. Date and place not given/

[Text] In the framework of our cooperation agreement with the newspaper LA PRESSE in Tunisia, we are publishing below the interview President Kountche of Niger granted to our Tunisian colleagues.

[Question] Mr President exemplary relations can be established between Tunisia and Niger in the framework of south-south trade, how can one lay the basis for such cooperation when we know the geographic and economic obstacles which confront such an undertaking?

Can we speak realistically about joint projects and intensive and controlled trade between the two countries? Finally in what definite fields can this trade develop?

[Answer] Genuine south-south cooperation has developed and been established between Niger and Tunisia, going back to some time after Niger acquired international sovereignty. It is Tunisia which granted it assistance to establish a very important institution, a privileged instrument of our development, our National Development Bank, which now enjoys Tunisian support, since Tunisia is a stockholder in this bank with us. There is a genuine confirmation of this south-south cooperation.

In addition, Niger benefits from the contribution of Tunisian personnel who provide their experience and their knowledge and make them available to Niger. Nigeriens are being trained in Tunisia. I do not mention the cooperation agreements which have been signed with Tunisia, some of which have been carried out. South-south cooperation means that those who have experience share it with those who do not have enough. That is the

case with tourism and the hotel business. You have referred to the field of transport. There is a desire to overcome the natural obstacle which exists between the Maghreb countries and those in this initial edge of the Sahara and there is a project being carried out to surmount and eliminate this barrier, the Transafrican or Transsaharan which one day will actually make possible regular transportation of products and why not, of people starting here from the port of Bizerte, crossing Nigerien territory to reach the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean in the South...

This shows you the spirit of enterprise and the dynamic nature which we have found in the Tunisian people.

The events of history have been a positive factor for the Tunisian people who have managed through conquests and control to develop a soul and a personality and assert themselves. This is what we have been able to realize during these 2 days. This is to inform you that, without making too much fuss and too many statements, genuine cooperation exists between Niger and Tunisia. It is a cooperation which we desire and it is our reason for being here, why not, a little more dynamic.

Question Mr President, the OAU is threatened with a split. According to you, what are the necessary conditions for the African summit to overcome the crisis and have new prospects for our continent?

Answer The founding fathers of the OAU exist among us, including President Habib Bourguiba. When these founding fathers conceived and drew up the charter about 20 years ago, they took measures, taking into account the instability of the African organization. The first condition, if we want to steer the organization clear of what we know, is to respect this charter. I would not say that it has been well done: nothing can be very well done. But let us say that it has been well done just the same. The present world is based on the respect of principles. Because if there are no principles, it is the law of the jungle.

Accordingly the first condition is that the principles of our charter be respected. It happens also that we have the advantage with respect to other peoples of actually having the virtues of dialogue and wisdom, which allow us to discuss our problem around a table. That is to say, setting up a dialogue, regarding all our positions. There is the minimum of measures which should be taken, so that we may meet again and devote ourselves body and soul to the OAU which is, I said it at a time of crisis, a means of recourse for each one of us.

Question7 Mr President, you advocated on the eve of taking office, a model of progress called a society of development. How does it differ from the conventional models and what exact role does this society confer on the Nigerien man?

What my delegation and I have seen here in Tunisia? It is different than the sum of the various experiments throughout the world, which the Tunisian has tried to apply to Tunisian conditions.

We also in Niger have advocated a genuine development society. And we have told it sufficiently to your prime minister, a country mainly with a livestock and agricultural vocation.

It would be useless to conceive such or such model of development which does not take into account the man behind an animal, who has no other desire but to get something out of the earth...It is a question of training this man in a world which is developing thanks to technology, to science, to know how to manage his own affairs so they may succeed.

The society of development does not differ from other models, it involves a peculiarity which is connected with the nature of the Nigerien man, the Nigerien environment and ambiance and whose purpose is to allow the Nigerien to properly manage his affairs through his community of government. Some speak of socialism, but there is socialism and socialism. There is revolution and revolution, just as there is democracy and democracy. The essential is to promote the well-being of the man who lives in an atmosphere of well-ordered sovereignty.

Question7 A final question Mr President. Israel is trying by all means to make new inroads in Africa. What is your opinion of such a situation and how do you evaluate its scope and repercussions in Africa?

We say that to be consistent with ourselves, we must show the same attitude vis-a-vis Israel. Beyond the fact that Niger and some African countries belong to the Islamic and Muslim world which links us with the Arab world, a geographic area in which Israel is located, consequently independently of this characteristic to which we are attached spiritually, we should have the same attitude to be consistent with ourselves. In South Africa the whites behave the same way toward the blacks, which we continue to condemn: apartheid, who says apartheid, says spirit of domination and colonialism.

I think that in the same way that we would have to consider our positions of eventual rapprochement with South Africa, we must

observe the same attitude toward the Jewish state. On the other hand, it is not a question of only seeing this spirit of domination, conquest and reconquest through South Africa. But it is also necessary to see this spirit of the invader. Invader, that is to say gradually extending its sphere of influence, its area of existence or life at the expense of the other peoples in the area.

Regarding the resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel, I say here as I have said to your prime minister, that we are adopting a logical position: if we condemn South Africa, I don't see why we do not condemn Israel.

8490  
CSO: 3419/217

## SENEGAL

### ROLE OF 'LE POLITICIEN' IN MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3407, 22 Nov 82 pp 3012, 3013

[ "Matchet's Diary" column ]

**[Text]** THE RESIGNATION of Ousmane Seck as Minister of Finance in Senegal is a major "scalp" for the Dakar satirical monthly *Le Politicien*. The reason for the Minister's resignation is the publication by *Le Politicien* of the exposé of alleged "illicit enrichment," involving fraud at the customs. The Minister is suing *Le Politicien* for libel, but it is significant that he resigned in order to do so. He is understood not to want to embarrass President Diouf in his campaign against the same "illicit enrichment," and in his resignation letter, quoted in *Le Soleil*, the former Minister said that his resignation was due to "grave faults" on the part of customs officials in the way a customs dispute was handled. This dispute concerned the sale by the customs department of a cargo of merchandise seized from a Greek cargo vessel, the "Swift Seagull" in January 1979. This cargo, according to *Le Politicien* had an estimated value of \$10m. and was sold at one-tenth of the value on the Senegalese market. The affair broke in Dakar in August, when a customs official was arrested. The satirical magazine has also been publicising a dress bought by Madame Seck at a Paris couturier, allegedly for 60.000 French francs (£5,000).

*Le Politicien* was started some four or five years ago, by a Senegalese journalist Mam Less Dia, one of the most original pressmen I have come across in my life. Once, a long time ago, he was a militant of the banned Marxist party, the *Parti Africain de l'Indépendance* (PAI), but when I first came across him, during the First World Festival of Arts Negres in 1966, he was disillusioned with the revolutionary life, and was selling a booklet he had written on fetishism and folklore in African religion. Our paths crossed on various occasions, in Algiers in the OAU in 1968,

in Casamance in 1969, but above all in Dakar, in what is known as *le maquis* (the bush, the underground, or something equivalent), usually used as a generic term for the night-life of the Medina. He worked first at the Senegalese Press Agency and then on *Le Soleil* (where he carried out some pioneering reportages on the guerilla war of the PAIGC in Guinea-Bissau). In 1977 he came to Brussels, and I recall discussing his projected satirical publication which he tells me now that I suggested should be called *Le Crocodile Affame* (the Hungry Crocodile).

It saw light of day in the period of Senghorian liberalisation, when new publications saw the light of day thick and fast, and was supposed to have discreet support from the President. That did not prevent Mam Less from being jailed for one of his publications, nor Senghor from suing him for another. After that experience, many said that *Le Politicien* (which sees itself as a Dakar version of *Le Conard Enchaîné* in Paris) lost some of its bite, but it has been soldiering valiantly on, and it always makes stimulating reading. Mam Less's relations with Abdou Diouf (known in the paper as *Le Roi Habdou*, and always portrayed in elongated form, usually with a very long nose), are on the whole cordial, and some have even suspected that the President might even use the paper as a means of keeping difficult ministers in line, although Ousmane Seck is known as a friend of the President. At all events Mam Less told me on the phone he is bringing out a "special" on the affair, so we should await further developments. I can't help being reminded of a Senegalese friend who said that Mam Less reminded him of a *ceddo*, the crusading knights of traditional Wolof society, immortalised on film by Sembene Ousmane.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### VARIOUS ASPECTS OF 'REFORM' EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Nov 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Reform"]

[Text] IT DEPENDS what you mean by reform.

To the Government reform is a system of sharing power with the Coloureds and Indians, with the Whites staying in control.

A system whereby a three-Chamber Parliament engages mainly in consensus politics and the ruling party in each chamber has all the say and the Opposition parties are virtually impotent.

A system whereby the executive President is all-powerful, a strongman if not, as critics would have it, a virtual dictator.

A system which excludes the Blacks, who are still supposed to fulfil their political aspirations via the independent Black States and homelands.

At the same time, by preserving the homelands and independent States concept and excluding South African Blacks from the decision-making process, the Government is able to maintain the pretence that the Blacks, while living in White South Africa, are not really part of it but owe their allegiance elsewhere.

Eventually the Black States and the White-Indian-Coloured State will come together, hopefully, in a confederation.

From the Nationalist point of view, reform succeeds in introducing a modified form of limited power sharing that does not (a) make the ruling National Party any less in command — it will determine who the executive President is and what the policies of the country are — and (b) will not enable the White liberal Opposition, the Coloureds and Indians to gang up on it.

It is, in the end, a numbers game to avoid the Whites, with their allies, the Coloureds and

Indians, being overwhelmed numerically by the Blacks in any joint political system.

One might ask, since reform will at least for the foreseeable future entrench White control, why the Right-wing Afrikaner parties, the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party, are so up in arms against the plan.

The answer is that reform, to them, is a form of capitulation of White sovereignty.

Give an inch and you give an arm.

No matter that the Coloureds and Indians will not be able to outvote the Whites under the 4:2:1 representational arrangement.

The Right-wing sees the admission of Coloureds and Indians to a single Parliament where they will share the decision-making function as the start of a process in which, eventually, the Blacks will have to be admitted.

The HNP was always against reform of any kind, believing the Whites do not have to make concessions to any people of colour, but have the power to stay in complete control at all times (a vain hope, considering the external and internal dangers that confront the country).

The Conservative Party goes back to the 1977 proposals of the Vorster Government, with three Parliaments instead of one and a Council of Cabinets instead of Coloureds and Indians being not only in the same Parliament as Whites, but also in the same Cabinet.

The Right-wing parties also believe the executive President will be a dictator.

To the Official Opposition, the Progressive Federal Party, reform means going the whole hog by including Blacks, for without them,

according to the PFP, there can be no chance of reform succeeding.

The PFP also wants checks and balances with regard to the executive President's powers, a Bill of Rights (which the Government won't introduce) and a Parliamentary system giving the Opposition its rightful place.

The New Republic Party accepts most of the reform plan, but is also opposed to the executive President having unbridled powers and has reservations on a few other aspects.

So what to do about reform? Our belief is that it is not just a matter for NP congresses, or for consultation only with Coloured and In-

dian leaders, but should carry the broad consent of the Whites.

We hope the Government will test the White viewpoint in a referendum or general election — and that, in any event, it will heed some of the criticisms that have been expressed by non-Nationalists.

Reform is essential, but if it comes about in controversy, and with great divisions within the White population, it is going to be a source of great tension and bitterness.

That's the problem with the reform plan as it stands.

CSO: 3400/347

SOUTH AFRICA

APPARENT NP RECOVERY FROM SPLIT NOTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Nov 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Recovering"]

[Text] THE NATIONAL PARTY appears to be recovering from the effects of the split in its ranks brought about by the defection of Dr Treurnicht and his followers.

Perhaps the congresses at which the Government's reform plan was put to the party were to some degree stage-managed.

But only a handful of dissentients were prepared to record their opposition. The rest accepted the plan with seeming enthusiasm.

The congresses were a triumph for the Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, as well as for Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development, who has masterminded reform and had to field questions about it.

Germiston District sent tremors through the NP, since the combined Conservative Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party vote exceeded that of the NP by 1 330.

It seemed as if the Right wing would be strong enough to challenge the National Party successfully for 45 seats—provided the CP and HNP came to an agreement not to stand against each other.

The NP used all its big guns in Parys, including the Prime Minister, but succeeded only in beating the combined CP and NP vote by 10.

In the Bothaville provincial by-election, the combined Right-wing vote exceeded that of the NP by 570.

Nevertheless, one senses that the NP is in a far more confident mood than it was after the split and after Germiston District.

For one thing, there have been no more defections. Those who remain in the party are committed Nationalists. If some of them privately express doubts about the reform plan or about being able to sell it to their constitu-

ents, they are not going to express these doubts publicly.

There may still be Nationalists who have gone underground, so to speak, refusing to let it be known how they feel about the present Government.

They may surface in a general election.

But there may not be as many in this category as was originally believed. In Parys the National Party's assessment of the voting proved correct; it was the CP and the HNP which suffered from the lie factor.

Another reason for suggesting the NP is on the way to recovery is the enthusiastic audiences the Prime Minister has been drawing.

He spoke to an audience of 1 000 in Parys, and last Thursday received an ovation from 1 500 to 2 000 people at Nylstroom, in the heart of Dr Andries Treurnicht's Waterberg constituency.

He told the Nylstroom meeting that the National Party in the Transvaal had pulled itself together after the split last year and was again in a position to lead the way.

Observers have noted that the Prime Minister's performance in recent months has been finely tuned to the need to push reform without frightening any more people into the Conservative camp.

At the congresses dealing with reform, he showed an almost uncharacteristic patience with questioners.

He has also seemed to be far more relaxed in his appearances at public meetings.

Since opposition to Mr Botha personally was as much a cause of the split as were matters of policy, this new, almost fatherly figure that Mr Botha now presents has done much

to allay the fears of people who wondered what kind of executive President the tough and formidable PM might be.

There is, of course, a third reason for the National Party being less uncertain of itself.

And that is the way in which the PM has succeeded in winning support from English-speakers for reform.

Despite reservations, supporters of both the New Republic Party and the Progressive Federal Party want reform.

And, with the NP in the centre of the political stage, it will inevitably draw more and more English-speaking support.

However, as the United Party found, there is a danger in this. Afrikaner traditionalists will not have anything to do with a party that is all things to all men, especially English-speakers. And the traditionalists are now in the CP as well as the HNP.

Like the Malanites in their time, the new grouping of Afrikaner conservatives will prove a threat to a centrist Government.

The NP may be recovering ground, but it cannot afford to under-estimate the Right-wing challenge.

CSO: 3400/347

SOUTH AFRICA

LP CHAIRMAN'S COMMENT ON PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL EXAMINED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 24 Nov 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] **PERHAPS** the most interesting comment on the latest President's Council, in our view, came from Mr David Curry, national chairman of the Labour Party which is itself ironically also a Government instituted organ.

Mr Curry said, among other things, that he could not believe the proposals would be acceptable to the broad coloured community and added: "They seem to be just a new version of the same recipe for conflict that we had in the old Coloured Representative Council."

We hope coloureds and Indians are taking very close note of this. For whatever the reasons for the Government's new 'dispensation' for them, they will be held accountable, at least those among them who join the party, when the final count-down comes.

We think the view that the Council is a new version of the same old recipe for conflict pretty well sums up the situation. In the first place the absence of blacks — the total absence of even black views — makes it an instrument solely for the preservation of the white power structure. These coloureds and Indians who will participate in them will be part of this scheme.

It also comes out that the old trusted Westminster system of con-

stitutional representation has been done away with.

Whichever way the architects of this constitutional monstrosity try and manipulate the officialese, the president will have dictatorial powers. This is obviously in keeping with the strategem of an embattled National Party that has been rendered somewhat ineffective by the snarling at its heels of irritating right-wing parties.

Last but not least, the new Bill has thrown out a most important feature of the presidential system — a Bill of Rights.

The reasons given for this single exclusion are specious to say the least. We are being told that the reasons for keeping out this democratic instrument are stronger than those for its inclusion. It is also averred that the Bill of Rights is entrenched in the substantive law and the law of procedure.

The new Bill, if it becomes law, will see a strongman president and government by a semi-multiracial committee system which will entrench white control at every level. This spells the end of white parliamentary opposition and prevents opposition parties from effectively functioning in the coloured and Indian chambers.

There will incidentally be three chambers — white, coloured and Indian — with three separate speakers.

If implemented the system will end an era of exclusive white rule and give coloureds and Indians limited say at every level of Government. But the coloureds and Indian representatives will be nominated by the president.

Further to that, the president — elected in practice by the majority party in the white chamber — will be the final arbiter in most matters, and will be able to assume dictatorial powers, at least for a period of up to one year.

All this makes most interesting reading no doubt, but the bottom line in the argument is where does it leave blacks?

CSO: 3400/347

Mr Haasbroek said damage at the sub-station amounted to R20,000 and an aggravating factor in the sabotage was that Chamusso had undergone specialised training for it.

Mr J. N. de Vos, for Chamusso, said Chamusso had become an ANC sympathiser after his wife and child were killed during a raid on Matola, in Maputo, by the South African defence force on January 31 last year.

CSO: 3400/414

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC MAN SENTENCED TO 24 YEARS FOR SABOTAGE

MB071042 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by John Mojapelo, Pretoria bureau]

[Excerpt] A former Dennilton painter, who trained as a saboteur for the African National Congress after his wife and child were killed in an army raid, was sentenced in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday to an effective 24 years jail.  
[as printed]

Rogerio Hoffsani Chamusso, 32, alias Patrick Shange, was convicted on three counts under the terrorism act but acquitted on two murder charges.

The judge rejected the "conflicting" evidence of the security police and criticised the "unreliable" and "dishonest" testimony of some state witnesses, including the only witness to the shooting of two construction workers.

Chamusso remained impassive when Mr Justice A. P. Myburgh, sitting with two assessors, jailed him for 10 years for receiving a month's military training in explosives at the Funda camp.

Chamusso was also jailed for 12 years for sabotaging an Escom electric substation and six years for being in possession of Russian limpet lines used in the explosions.

The judge ordered four years of the six-year term to run concurrently with the 12 years.

Chamusso was found not guilty of murdering Mr Lukas Abraham Mans, 47, and Mr Hendrik Rudolph Gerhardus Booysen, 32, on October 23 last year. The two construction workers were shot with a Makarov pistol.

Before sentence was passed the state prosecutor, Mr P. Haasbroek, SC, asked the judge to impose the death sentence or 40 years' imprisonment. He said the five-year sentence prescribed by the terrorism act for such crimes would be "hopeless."

SOUTH AFRICA

DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL REINSTATED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Nov 82 p 4

[Text]

**MBABANE.** — Detention without trial has been reinstated in Swaziland apparently to forestall the revival of political activities by parties banned by the late King Sobhuza II in 1973.

The Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, in a radio broadcast on Monday, said: "I consider it my duty to remind all my fellow countrymen that political activities remain prohibited in Swaziland and that no meetings of whatever nature may be held in this country without the written permission of the Commissioner of Police.

"Let me sound a timely warning in this regard that should anybody fail to comply with this legal requirement my Government will view such failure in a very serious light and may feel compelled to invoke the measures provided by Section 2 of Detention Order Number 1 of 1978.

**No joy**

"I derive no joy from using these measures but I have a duty to ensure that the laws of this country are observed by everyone in Swaziland."

Prince Mabandla said Swaziland would continue to follow her long-standing policy of good neighbourliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

"We shall continue to grant asylum to bona fide refugees but Swaziland cannot afford to allow its territory to be used as a springboard for launching armed attacks against other states.

**Battleground**

"Swaziland believes it will not be in the interest of its people to allow itself to be used as a battleground for other people's wars. I therefore wish to make a strong appeal to the country's refugee community to respect the laws and the territorial integrity of our country and to abide by the conditions of their asylum.

"It is contrary to the laws of the country for any unauthorised person to possess arms of war in Swaziland. It is also an offence under our laws for anybody to conceal or to harbour any person whom he knows to be in possession of arms of war," the Prime Minister said.—Sapa

CSO: 3400/347

SOUTH AFRICA

MINERS REFUTE ALLIANCE TO BAR BLACKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Nov 82 p 12

[Text]

**THE Mine Surface Officials Association had not entered into any Right-wing alliance with the Mine Workers' Union to block an application by the Federated Mining, Chemical and Explosives Workers' Union to join the newly-formed Confederation of Associations and Mining Unions, MSOA general secretary, Mr Robbie Botha, said.**

The confederation, which was seen as a major step towards multi-racial bargaining in the mining industry, this week voted not to admit FMCEWU, a Coloured and Black union.

This was widely seen as a setback in the search for an agreed labour relations structure for the industry.

Mr Botha yesterday denied reports that MSOA had voted against admitting FMCEWU to the confederation.

"This is not so", he said. "The chairman at Monday's meeting asked who was in favour of admitting FMCEWU and those in favour raised their hands. They constituted less than the required two-thirds majority and that was the end of the matter. We were not asked whether we intended opposing or abstaining."

"We would have abstained in the voting because the confederation itself does not yet have an accepted constitution. It is not officially constituted and my plea was that approval of the FMCEWU membership be kept back until the confederation's constitution is officially accepted by the executive committee."

"In effect the body which voted the application does not actually exist officially."

Mr Botha said keeping the FMCEWU application pending would have given the union's officials the chance to study the constitution of the confederation they were applying to join.

He denied any "Right-wing alliance" between his union and the MWU on the issue.

"MSOA is a multi-racial union itself and as such promotes the organisation of Black and Coloured workers in unions."

Replying to allegations that his union feared competition from Black and Coloured unions, he said MSOA did not compete for members.

"All we are interested in is that Black and Coloured workers should be organised. Who organises them is beside the point."

Mr Botha said the confederation's draft consti-

tution was still before a sub committee after submission to the Department of Manpower to test its acceptability for registration purposes.

The department had made many revisions which required ratification by the confederation's constitution committee.

Referring to reports that Monday's vote could split the confederation and doom it, Mr Botha said he hoped all the parties concerned would act responsibly and allow the confederation to come to fruition.

"The confederation should be allowed to develop as circumstances demand. It would be irresponsible to doom it now. All responsible parties should get together and discuss the immediate problems," he said. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/347

## SOUTH AFRICA

### URBAN FOUNDATION OFFICIAL ON BLACK HOUSING NEEDS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Nov 82 p 9

[Text]

**NEARLY 2,6-million houses would have to be built in the urban areas before 1990, the Urban Foundation's general manager (Operations), Mr Pat Dempster, said in Durban at the weekend.**

Addressing a symposium on Indian housing, he said this worked out at 280 000 houses a year at a cost of R4 000-million calculated at 1982 prices.

But investment in housing was decreasing and last year was down to 2,8 percent of South Africa's gross domestic product. This compared with the five percent of the GDP invested in housing in the United States, 5,7 percent in Canada, 4,9 percent in Australia and 3,2 percent in the United Kingdom.

#### ALARMING

Mr Dempster said that although these were fully industri-

alised countries, South Africa's downward trend in housing investment had alarming implications for the country as a whole.

The public sector today provided about 90 percent of all housing for blacks, 80 percent of all housing for coloureds, 65 percent of all housing for Asians, and 15 percent of all housing for whites.

If this pattern continued, he said, the public sector would be required to invest R2 600-million a year in housing, which was now five to six times the average investment of the private sector.

#### INVEST

It was against these trends and patterns that the Government's new housing policy, which he described as giving rise to optimism on the housing front, should be seen.

The bulk of low-cost housing in the past had been provided by central and local Government efforts and any moves to combine public and private sector spending in the same housing project had generally been resisted, Mr Dempster said.

But the Government had now committed itself to encouraging the private sector to play a more active role in housing.

It was concentrating its resources on providing serviced stands on which the private sector could help to develop houses.

This, he said, was a significant and necessary change to draw more private sector money into providing low-income housing.

The Government had also recognised that present building

standards based on Western values were not suitable for the low-income sector and was reviewing these to provide more varied and lower standards of housing on a regional basis.

It had conceded, too, that regulations and procedures in proclaiming residential schemes and building houses were cumbersome and created delays.

Finally, the acceptance of the Viljoen recommendations and the appointment of the Steyn Committee pointed very definitely to a new attitude to housing in South Africa.

"I am anxiously awaiting announcements flowing from the work of the Steyn Committee which could give further strong impetus to the development of a dynamic housing process," Mr Dempster said.

CSO: 3400/347

## SOUTH AFRICA

### COMMENTARY ON SURVEY OF WHITE ATTITUDES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Nov 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE tragedy of South Africa could not have been better demonstrated than by the findings of a survey on white attitudes by Dr Deon Geldenhuys, associate professor of Political Science at the Rand Afrikaanse University.

In short, it seems, the majority of white South Africans still believe that might is right. They still believe that the Government is handling matters in exactly the correct way, and that the threats that the Government sees, are for real.

The survey set out to establish how informed the adult white population of South Africa was concerning foreign affairs. It also investigated the correlations between opinion on external matters and certain contentious domestic political issues.

A vast majority of these whites perceives the "communist" threat as real, and justifies the Government's "total onslaught" perception, which can only be answered by a "total strategy". They do not believe that the communist threat against the country is exaggerated by the Government.

They see Zimbabwe as being a threat to the security of South Africa. They believe that "hot pursuit" operations are justified. They believe the country should not export

food to countries which allegedly "support or harbour terrorists".

The majority feels that South Africa should not negotiate a settlement in Namibia directly with Swapo. Most still believe that a military solution is possible. They believe a "terrorist war" is coming to South Africa, and believe that the Government has not been ruthless enough in suppressing black resistance. Blacks, they say, do not have good enough reason to take up arms, and whites cannot depend on black support in case of war against South Africa.

Most of these findings are not in the least surprising. However, we hope that the Government realises just how much it has been able to manipulate people's thinking, and how dangerous this situation can be for the country.

The sad truth is that might is not always the best solution to problems — and problems this country certainly has in abundance. Rather, the Government should be looking at ways of bringing the peoples of this country closer together.

They must realise that they have done enough to polarise the people of this country into a clear black versus white line-up. This must be cause for concern.

We wonder just what the findings of a similar survey on black opinion

would be. We wonder whether the whites will feel as comfortable as they now seem to, if they knew just what goes on in the minds of blacks. We wonder whether it will at all be possible to even publish the findings of such a report.

It seems to us that as long as there is still the feeling here that "we treat our kaffirs quite well down here," so

long will the great divide remain. It is this Government's duty to educate white South Africa on the realities of the situation. Negotiation, rather than confrontation, is our only salvation. Either we begin to talk to each other now, or we will end up with none of us having anybody to talk to. The situation is as serious as that.

CSO: 3400/347

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT HANDLING OF KANGWANE ISSUE HIT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Nov 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Muck~Up"]

[Text]

Oh jolly D.

The Government announces that KaNgwane is to be handed over to Swaziland. It then settles a court action brought against it by KaNgwane by handing the territory back to its government.

Now that, according to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, is a damn fine example of co-operation.

You first do something without consultation, then reverse your decision when you're likely to lose a court action over your decision. Then, instead of being shamefaced because you've mucked up the whole business, you try to show what good sense you have by settling the action out of court.

In actual fact, the proposed incorporation of KaNgwane, in the Eastern Transvaal, and Ingwavuma, in KwaZulu, into Swaziland were ill-considered decisions taken without the prior consent of their inhabitants.

In the case of Ingwavuma, the South African Government lost a series of court actions. Dr Koornhof was insulted and booed when he announced the Government decision at Ulundi.

Zulus, including the KwaZulu Cabinet, threatened to oppose, "until death", the land transfer plan.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi warned of possible bloodshed.

You might have thought that Dr Koornhof would have had second thoughts at that point

and that he would have said: "Listen, we're really dedicated to co-operation, as you well know, so we'll start co-operating by consulting you."

Instead, the Government, after losing the first case on the ground that there had been insufficient consultation with the KwaZulu Government, simply used the device of issuing another proclamation under a different Act excising Ingwavuma from KwaZulu.

The full Bench of the Natal Supreme Court ruled the second proclamation was bad and without effect because the State President had exceeded his powers.

The Government, and Dr Koornhof in particular, might have paused even then to demonstrate what a reasonable bunch of chaps they were.

Instead, the Government took the matter on appeal, and Dr Koornhof's department announced that the South African Government would remain in control pending the outcome.

However, a full Bench of the Natal Supreme Court ordered Dr Koornhof's officials out of Ingwavuma and banned the department and the South African Government from interfering in the administration of the area.

Then came the Appeal Board judgment that the State President had acted beyond his powers in excising KwaZulu without prior consultation between the South African and KwaZulu Governments.

Fortunately, the Government appeared to come to its senses and announced the appointment of a commission headed by former Chief Justice Rumpff, to investigate "clashing claims" over Ingwavuma.

The commission will take into consideration the interest of the inhabitants of Ingwavuma and consider the desirability or otherwise of making the border adjustments between South Africa and Swaziland.

Last week the South African Government withdrew its proclamation dissolving the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly just as a full Bench of the Pretoria Supreme Court was scheduled to hear an application by the KaNgwane Government to have the proclamation declared unlawful.

The Government agreed to pay the KaNgwane legal costs, said to amount to R20 000, and both parties agreed that the issue of whether KaNgwane should be included in any border adjustment between South Africa and Swaziland be referred to the Rumpff Commission.

South Africa has already appointed five members, and KwaZulu three members of the commission. KaNgwane will appoint three members as well.

Since the settlement was announced, Swazi officials have claimed that South Africa has assured the Swazis that the land deal will go ahead.

But South Africa dare not excise KaNgwane and Ingwavuma against the will of the people of these areas.

Meanwhile, to make a virtue of what has happened, as Dr Koornhof has tried to do, is arrant nonsense.

CSO: 3400/381

SOUTH AFRICA

HEUNIS SAYS REFORM GUIDELINES 'NON-NEGOTIABLE'

MB061137 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Dec 82 p 4

[By John Battersby, political correspondent]

[Text] The government's guidelines on constitutional reform will be regarded as non-negotiables in its talks with coloured and Indian leaders on Friday, according to the minister of constitutional planning and development, Mr Chris Heunis.

However, the Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said last week that he still regarded the government guidelines as negotiable.

Mr Heunis is due to hold talks with a Labour Party delegation, headed by Mr Hendrickse, and a delegation of the Indian Reform Party on Friday.

Although the talks are being held at the request of coloured and Indian leaders, the government has committed itself to a process of negotiating a new constitutional deal with coloured and Indian leaders.

It would appear, however, that there is already a fundamental difference between the government and the Labour Party on the meaning of negotiation.

Mr Heunis said in an interview that the government had not yet adopted a final position on the numbers of the coloured and Indian chambers, the numbers of representatives of each chamber on the standing committees, the representation of opposition parties on the committees, and the division of administrative areas into matters of segmental (specific) or common interest.

These were matters that could be discussed at the 10 December meeting, Mr Heunis said.

He emphasised, however, that the principles laid down in the government's guidelines, and subsequently adopted by all four provincial congresses of the NP [National Party], would not be negotiable as they had already been the subject of negotiation with coloured and Indian leaders before their release in July.

"The government's final response will be formulated within the framework of those guidelines," Mr Heunis said.

"But there are still many details to be filled in and this will be discussed with coloured and indian leaders."

But Mr Hendrickse said yesterday that while there had been "ongoing consultation" with the government over the constitutional initiative, he did not regard the government's guidelines as a product of negotiation with the government and, did not regard the Labour Party as being a party to those guidelines.

Mr Hendrickse said that the Labour Party would use the 10 December meeting with Mr Heunis to put questions to the government which had been raised by the various regional committees of the Labour Party looking into the constitutional plan.

However, the Labour Party would only adopt a formal position in relation to the government's proposals at its annual congress in Eshowe, Natal, on 3 January.

CSO: 3400/396

SOUTH AFRICA

PRESS SAYS GUARANTEE PARTICIPATION OF OPPOSITION

MB061146 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Dec 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Democracy Demands It"]

[Text] The minister of constitutional planning and development, Mr Chris Heunis, has given an assurance that opposition parties will not be excluded from standing parliamentary committees in the new presidential-style constitution due to be inaugurated in 1984.

His assurance is welcome, but it is too vague. Given the vital law-making role assigned to the committees, what is required is a written guarantee built into the new constitution.

At present the only firm proposal is the one contained in the second and final report of the president's council. It is that the decision on whether or not opposition parties should be left to the majority party in white, coloured and Indian chambers of the new legislature. That is tantamount to an invitation to the governing national party to deny opposition parties in the white chamber representation in the committees.

The prescribed formula for representation in these committees is that delegates should be drawn from the white, coloured and Indian chambers according to a 4:2:1 ratio. As long as the national party controls all white representatives, it can outvote combined opposition from coloured and Indian deputies. But if white opposition MPs are included, the prospect of national party control being thwarted becomes real.

Mr Heunis has cautioned against the assumption that coloured and Indian delegates on these committees will automatically vote with the white opposition. His point is taken--and welcomed. The more South African politics is decided on issues of principle rather than race or ethnicity the better.

But there are many issues on which the white opposition and coloureds and Indians might make common cause on principle, particularly the removal of ossified forms of segregation which the national party, to the detriment of the country, has balked from abolishing. The antediluvian laws criminalising inter-racial love and prohibiting the free emergence of racially mixed residential areas come to mind.

Then, too, the national party has still not exorcised its nightmarish fear of a conspiracy, agianst Afrikaner hegemony, between the English (read opposition parties) and the coloureds and indians. The president's council plan provides a real temptation to the national party to use its majority to exclude white opposition members from the standing committee. It is a temptation which must be removed.

The Afrikaner dread of English "jingoes" using coloured and indian auxiliaries to upend Afrikaner paramountcy must be laid to rest. The long promised dawn of a new future in 1984 demands the presence of opposition representatives on the pivotally important standing committees. So, too, does elementary democracy.

CSO: 3400/396

SOUTH AFRICA

RSA PAPER INTERVIEWS CISKEI SECURITY MINISTER

MB061306 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Dec 82 p 9

[*"Edited transcript"* of an interview given "this week" by Xhanti Charles Sebe, State Security Minister of Ciskei]

[Excerpts] [Question] Has the promise of independence been fulfilled and would you see this first year of independence as a success?

[Answer] There is an enormous difference between what Ciskei was before independence and what it is now. Take my department, for instance. We never had a department of state security before independence. After independence, the department is now manned by well over 887 men.

This, then has afforded job opportunities for these men. Imagine if independence had not been opted for, where then would these men have been employed.

[Question] Have you gone ahead with your plan to license poets and playwrights, and would, for example, the president, who is a poet, have to be licensed?

[Answer] We are a country with certain norms, a country with intelligence and security services, who are qualified, professional people in their field. They are people who have to know what type of politicising is done by the enemy--and you can, for example, politicise people through drama.

If any play, any drama group wants to book a hall, they are compelled to produce a script. I run through the script, and if there is no political connotation which could wake up the masses, then they can go ahead.

[Question] Have advances been made in combating poverty and unemployment?

[Answer] Unemployment is an on going process, but with independence, the unemployment will soon fade, because we will have Bisho, that is our capital, which is under construction. Soon a number of shops and other buildings will be put up there, and this will relieve the problem of unemployment.

As government grows, this will also alleviate the problem of unemployment--for example, next year I will have to increase my army by about 260 new men.

[Question] What do you see as the biggest political threat to Ciskei?

[Answer] The ANC and the South African Communist Party under Joe Slovo are the main political problem facing Ciskei, but things are very quiet now.

In fact, I foresee green pastures to come in Ciskei. Moreover, if God would give us rain, if we could only get rain, there is nothing more we could ask for.

Okay, I think that is enough now. Goodbye.

CSO: 3400/396

**THEFT OF SEMI-REFINED METALS REPORTED**

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Nov 82 pp 1,2

[Article by: Patrick McLoughlin]

[Text]

**SEMI-REFINED  
gold and platinum  
group metals worth  
R11-million, stolen  
from Rustenburg  
Platinum's Wade-  
ville refinery in Ger-  
miston, may have  
been carried from  
the premises in hand  
buckets.**

Further details of the theft were revealed by Rustenburg Platinum's chairman, Mr Gordon Waddell, in his annual review released yesterday.

Mr Waddell said on the night of June 22, two security guards had been apprehended allegedly carrying buckets of semi-refined material from the refinery.

"The South African Police were immediately informed of both the specific theft and the overall theft," Mr Waddell said.

**Police**

A formal statement on the overall theft was then made to the police who are still investigating. The

two Wadeville employees have been charged with thefts and are due to appear in court early next month.

Two months ago the investment world was shocked when Rustenburg Platinum disclosed the massive theft, reducing its earnings per share for the year to August 31 by 5c to 32,6c.

The group, under intense financial pressure after the dramatic fall-off in world platinum usage because of the recession, posted earnings of 95,8c the previous year.

**Shareholder**

Mr Waddell said yesterday as announced to shareholders in the preliminary results published on September 27, it now appeared clear there had been continuing theft on a "large scale" of semi-refined platinum group metals and gold from the Wadeville refinery of Matthey Rustenburg Refiners Ltd.

"This is obviously a matter of the utmost concern and everything possible has been, and is being

done, to determine how the thefts came about and to establish the identity of the persons responsible."

Immediate steps were also taken to counter future theft and additional security measures have been taken, Mr Waddell added. He did not elaborate on these measures.

The original announcement of the theft was contained — almost in passing — in a brief note attached to the financial results. In the latest report Mr Waddell said the group's legal advisers felt details of the theft should be held back in the interests of shareholders.

The chairman said the practice at Wadeville was to take stock twice a year. It took two to three weeks to collect the various production samples required, during which production

at the refinery almost stopped.

"Thus the results of the stocktake in March only became known on June 20," Mr Waddell added. "As a result of the huge discrepancy that then became apparent, cross-checks were immediately instituted to verify the results."

The results of the detailed stocktake in September became available in the middle of this month and these indicated a further loss had been incurred after the March stocktake.

It was thought that most, if not all of the loss, had occurred in the period up to July.

## CRITICAL SCENARIO FACES PLATINUM INDUSTRY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Nov 82 p 24

[Article by Patrick McLoughlin]

[Text]

THE critical scenario facing the world's platinum industry is heavily underscored by Rustenburg Platinum chairman, Gordon Waddell, in his annual review. He says earnings for the February half are likely to weaken further from those earned in the six months to August this year.

He also reveals metal stocks have been pushed up by two-thirds to R93,9-million.

In the 12 months to August 31, taxed profits were R40,9-million, of which R28,1-million was earned in the first half and only R12,8-million in the second period.

The 1982 total compares with R120-million in the previous year.

With Mr Waddell's grim tidings that it is unlikely that there will be a substantial rise in industrial demand for platinum until the second half of 1983 "at the earliest", it means that next year's accounts could prove to be a shocker for shareholders.

In the year to August 31, dividends exceeded EPS — 32,7c compared with 35c respectively —

for the first time in at least six years.

Of the total cash expenditure of R186,1-million, there was an additional investment in stocks of metal, primarily platinum, of R37,7-million to R93,9-million (R56,2-million).

Mr Waddell said that as the cash inflow from operations was only R85,8-million (R266,2-million), the opening cash balance of R106,2-million had plummeted to just R5,9-million at August 31 this year.

The group had "as yet" no need for recourse to loan finance other than on a very temporary basis, though it had established substantial lines of credit.

"The group therefore remains in a sound financial position and the importance attached to that, particularly in the current year and indeed beyond, is clearly recognised."

On the outlook for the ailing group, Mr Waddell said the demand for platinum and all the metals produced by Rusplats had

fallen significantly during the year and that this was reflected in the free market prices.

Rusplats, in response, cut its product first to an annual rate of 1-million ounces and then to 800 000 ounces.

"This should have gone a long way to striking a better balance between supply and demand, particularly as the largest of the other South African producers and to a lesser extent, Inco, responding to the same economic pressures, took similar action."

Rusplats spread the cutbacks over a period and allowed natural wastage in the labour force to bring them about. It was a matter of great regret that large numbers were involved.

Sales fell faster than production was cut and metal stocks were thus substantially increased.

This was to allow Rusplats greater flexibility when the recovery came.

The fall in demand for platinum at Rusplat's published price since May

last year and the presence of a new factor in the market — at the scale of the last two to three years — namely the substantial volume of trading in platinum on the New York Mercantile Exchange (Nymex), had again caused Rusplats to review its market policies.

There was a new dimension because many of those involved in Nymex were not platinum users and there was little doubt that such trading would persist.

This presented Rusplats with opportunities, given greater flexibility, to profit without detriment to its traditional customers.

For the latter and particularly those who had long-term contracts with Rusplats, together with potential new users, to be able to rely on stability of price remained important and the group would continue to give priority to that need in its marketing.

The group had thus adjusted its market policies to take advantage of the Nymex factor and to recognise that Rusplats was important, but was not the sole producer of size in South Africa in what remained a very competitive market.

CSO: 3400/381

## SOUTH AFRICA

### MAJORITY OF WHITES SUPPORT REFORM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Nov 82 p 8

[Text]

**MOST White South Africans would vote for the Government's constitutional proposals if there were a referendum, according to a nation-wide opinion survey conducted by Market Research Africa for Rapport.**

Many English-speaking people and Progressive Federal Party supporters are reported to be in favour of the Government's guidelines.

Two thousand Whites representative of the population were asked: "In the event of the Government holding a referendum to determine whether its new constitutional proposals are acceptable or not, would you vote for or against them or abstain from voting?"

Nearly 56 percent of the total voted in favour of the proposals; 22,8 percent voted against them

while the rest abstained.

Among Afrikaans-speaking people, 56,7 percent voted "for" and 28,2 percent "against" while 54,6 percent of the English-speaking people voted "for" and 15,6 percent "against".

A significant finding is that the English people are as much in favour of the Government's proposals as Afrikaners are.

Fewer English-speaking people (15,6 percent) than Afrikaners (28,2 percent) oppose the proposals.

PFP supporters' reactions were 57 percent in favour and 24,3 percent against.

Most of the National Party supporters (89 percent) in the poll voted "for" while 1,4 percent voted "against".

Many New Republic Party followers (55,1 percent for, 18,8 percent against) support the proposals while Herstigte

Nasionale Party supporters (9,2 percent for, 77,4 percent against) reject them.

More old than young people are in favour of the proposals.

In the 16 to 24 years category, 49 percent are for them while 26 percent are against.

More men (59,3 percent) are in favour of the proposals than women (52,5 percent).

In the low-income group, the proposals were accepted by 50,3 percent in the middle-income group by 55,5 percent and in the high-income group by 62,2 percent.

Support for the Government's proposals is stronger in the Cape, Free State and Natal than it is in the Transvaal.

	FOR	AGAINST
Cape	60,9	14,1
Transvaal	50,8	29,1
Free State	61,4	21,2
Natal	61,5	17,4

CSO: 3400/381

## SOUTH AFRICA

### ANALYST SEES BRIGHTER FUTURE FOR PLATINUM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Nov 82 p 24

[Article by Patrick McLoughlin]

#### [Text]

FOLLOWING three years of declining world demand for platinum, accompanied by falling free market prices, there were at last signs of change with the low point in free market prices being reached last June.

This is the belief of a share analyst from a top Johannesburg Stock Exchange broking firm which has just released a comprehensive study on platinum and platinum shares.

#### Demand

The analyst says that although physical demand continued to be very weak, he felt that an improvement would become evident by mid-1983 and that thereafter demand would increase rapidly.

"We base this view on the belief that real US interest rates are now likely to remain relatively low for an extended period and that US monetary policy will now move towards a moderate relaxation of money supply.

"This should enable US recovery to develop and,

with it, recovery in the major Western industrial economies."

#### Pick-up

Although no dramatic recovery in prices or demand for platinum was foreseen in the short-term, a steady pick-up over the next two to three years was anticipated.

"While we do not expect this to be reflected to any degree in the earnings or dividends of the major South African producers in their respective 1983 financial years, we project sharp increases in 1984 due to the combination of increased production and increased sales from both current production and accumulated stocks."

#### Recovery

The analyst believes that all three platinum shares — Impala, Rusplats and Lydenburg — can be bought on recovery prospects over the next two years. But of the three, Impala offered the best value on yield considerations. For similar

reasons, Lydenburg was regarded as the cheap way into Rusplats.

Commenting on timing, the analyst says that although he considered the bear market in platinum shares to have terminated in June, he would be reluctant to buy at current prices — particularly in view of the prospective 1983 dividend yields and the current overbought nature of the prices of all three shares.

#### Position

"We recommend that the shares be accumulated on further weakness," the study adds.

Looking at the individual shares, the analyst says that Impala would appear to be in a good position to take advantage of the anticipated improvement in the world economy and the consequent improvement in demand of Platinum group metals.

At its current price, prospective 1984 dividend and earnings yields were 14,4 percent and 16,1 per-

cent (based on earnings after capex) respectively. These yields warranted purchases on a long-term view.

### Correction

With Impala's share price now somewhat overbought, for investors who had not yet bought, the analyst recommends that any correction in the price from current levels be used to established positions.

Like Impala, Rusplats appeared to be in a strong position to benefit from an upturn in the world economy. Although cash resources were larger and capex was likely to be lower than that of Impala over the next few years, both current and prospective yields were considerably lower.

### Warranted

The analyst did not consider these large dividend and earnings yield differentials to be warranted. While Rusplats did have larger cash resources and a more sound balance sheet than Impala, the analyst considered Impala to have the edge in mining and marketing.

"Consequently, while we remain bullish on the share in the longer term, we continue to prefer investment in Impala."

Turning to Lydenburg, the analyst's recommendation to investors is to buy into weakness.

Given that Lydenburg was presently trading at a discount of about 20 percent to its underlying assets and was on considerably higher current and

prospective yields than Rusplats, for those investors with a preference for Rusplats, this share offered an attractive and cheap entry point.

### Sweetener

It also offered the sweetener of gold and the spice of speculation in its mineral and participation rights.

The only disadvantage of Lydenburg vis-a-vis Rusplats would appear to be the poorer marketability.

"Nonetheless, for those patient enough to accumulate the share slowly, this should not be a major deterrent. In our view, the poorer marketability is far outweighed by the greater relative value," he said.

CSO: 3400/381

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL--A further effort in the strengthening of trade and tourist ties between Portugal and South Africa will be staged this week with the visit to the Republic of the Portuguese Secretary of State for Foreign Trade, Mr Fernando Faria de Oliveira, according to the Portuguese Government trade office in Johannesburg. One of the aims of the Secretary of State's visit is to announce the opening in South Africa of a fully fledged trade office which will operate under the newly arrived commercial attache to the Embassy of Portugal in South Africa, Dr Joao Ascencao. During its short stay in South Africa this week, a Portuguese Government party will hold discussions in Pretoria with government officials on plans to step up two-way trade and tourism. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Nov 82 p 25]

CEMENT PRODUCTION DOWN--Cement production in October reached 713,000 tons, down from 788,000 in September, and marginally below the level reached in October, 1981, of 719,000 tons. The South African Cement Producers Association says that output for the year to end-October totalled a little over 6,9-million tons, almost 2 percent more than in the same months of 1981, when the industry produced just under 6,8-million tons. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Nov 82 p 25]

TRIBAL CLASHES--Durban--Seven blacks were hacked to death when a Zulu faction and a Pondo impi fought a vicious battle in the Isipingo area of Natal on Sunday night. The police said yesterday that the trouble began originally on Sunday morning when a group of about 300 Zulus armed with pangas, knives and assegais attacked about 200 Pondos. The police were called and managed to restore order. However, the trouble flared up again on Sunday night, resulting in seven mutilated bodies being recovered later. Police are still in the area. At this stage the reason for the battle is not known. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Nov 82 p 1]

CALL-UPS THREATEN CITY--Port Elizabeth--The City Engineer, Mr Arthur Clayton, has warned Port Elizabeth City Council that the call-up of key personnel by the Defence Force is severely affecting the city's operation of essential services and could lead to the collapse of the system. Because of the call-up of municipal staff, the stage had been reached on several occasions where the operation of a service in the city had ceased or had reached the point of collapse, Mr Clayton says in his report to the council's works and traffic

committee. Mr Clayton says he believes people occupying key posts should be exempt from military duty, similar to the situation that exists in the Government service.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Nov 82 p 10]

SUPREME COURT JUDGES APPOINTED--Three new Supreme Court judges have been appointed in South Africa, according to a statement in Pretoria by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee. Mr Hermanus Christoffel Johannes Flemming has been appointed a judge in the Transvaal Provincial division of the Supreme Court from January 1 next year. Mr James Ferguson Janse van Rensburg, SC, has been appointed a judge in the Eastern Cape division of the Supreme Court from January 1. Mr Acting Justice Thomas Mitchell Mullins was appointed last Friday as judge in the Eastern Cape division of the Supreme Court, to fill an existing vacancy. Mr Justice Malcolm Theal Stewart has been seconded to the Government of Bophuthatswana, as from January 1.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Nov 82 p 4]

QUARRY EXPANSION--Umzimkulu Lime, an Anglo-Alpha Industrial Minerals operation, has completed a R13,2-million expansion programme. The quarry is situated in the Umzimkulu River valley in Natal. The expansion programme ended with the commissioning of a new flotation plant and a scrubbing plant. This was the final phase of a project launched four years ago to provide finer white calcium carbonate for new industrial application. In the same programme, a secondary crushing plant, primary milling plant and fine milling section were commissioned in December 1981. The milling plants in particular were brought on stream ahead of the new flotation plant because Umzimkulu Lime needed the additional milling capacity. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Nov 82 p 25]

SPORT COUNCIL WARNING--The formation of an umbrella council for sport in South Africa could cause more problems than it solved, the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in Johannesburg last night. He said the proposed sport council would badly need the support of the big sport administrators. Controlling bodies of popular types of sports would, therefore, need to have good reason not to belong to the council, Dr Viljoen said. Referring to the South African Council on Sport (Sacos), he said it was no longer worth arguing with this body as it used sport for political purposes. Sacos was not interested in sport and plans for the new council should continue without it, although he felt the door should be left open for Sacos to join at a future date should it so desire. Dr Viljoen felt the restructuring of South African sporting bodies would not improve international sporting links. Such links had been improved in the past by individual sporting bodies and not by umbrella controlling bodies. An umbrella body would, in any case, have to negotiate with the most-prejudiced organisation the country had to deal with, namely the International Olympic Committee. The president of the Football Council of South African, Mr George Thabe, commented that the proposed council could lead to the de-politicising of the sport. Mr Thabe said that, because the Government gave financial aid to sports bodies, it had often been alleged that sport was a tool used by the Government to fulfil its political goals.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Nov 82 pp 1, 2]

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASE--Figures released by the Department of Manpower indicate that there has been a 50 percent increase in unemployment numbers over the past year. However, the latest statistics relate only to the number of registered white, colored and Indian unemployed workers as the figures for blacks are unreliable. A department spokesman says that 24,500 whites, coloreds and Indians who were unemployed in September represent 1 percent of the economically active population compared with 0.7 percent in January. The one percent rate, he said, was the lowest in the world and by international standards it was tantamount to total employment. [Text] [MB071207 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 Dec 82]

NON-BLACK AREA--The Association of Oranjewerkers (Vereniging van Oranjewerkers), has requested the Government in a memorandum to keep Blacks out of the Trichart-Evander-Secunda area and rather retain this envisaged regional economical growth points "as part of South Africa's White heartland." The association said in its memorandum this area was not well suited as a so-called labour intensive growth point and recommended that the emphasis should rather fall on White development in the area. The association said in its statement it was a question whether this area could contribute to the development of any nation other than the "White Afrikaner" has it is not near any acknowledged area of the coloured, Asian or Black. [as published] The statement said this White heartland presently showed a favourable ratio for Whites--namely 33 000 Whites to 35 000 non-Whites. The guideplan for the area showed that there would be only 47 000 Whites in the year 2 000 as compared to an estimated 80 000 Blacks. "This jeopardises the area as a White growth point," the association said. The statement added "this plan would give away an area where Whites could be represented predominantly in years to come to the Blacks." It also said the envisaged new area would create opposition to other growth points at Bronkhorstspruit. The association recommended that the envisaged growth point should be developed as a priority labour area for Whites and eventually to an exclusive White labour area. The Black township, Langverwacht, should be considered as a temporary development and should eventually disappear completely. The association further said if it was not possible to immediately stop the increase of Black workers in the area, Blacks should rather be transported from nearby areas until they could be diverted to other areas. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Nov 82 p 10]

BLACK HOUSING NEEDS--South Africa stands at the crossroads in terms of its approach to the housing of urban Blacks and the backlog for family housing for Blacks is estimated to be 168 000 units, Dr George Morrison, Deputy Minister of Cooperation, said in Pretoria yesterday. Dr Morrison, who officiated at a ceremony to inaugurate a company housing scheme for blacks in the township of Mamelodi, said the social planning branch of the Prime Minister's Office was working on an "urbanisation strategy" for South Africa. He said it would be a positive strategy aimed at spreading the population evenly in order to avoid problems of large metropolitan areas. He added that urban Black families have the option of a 99-year-leasehold scheme or of home ownership schemes which allows a person occupation right in respect of the stand, either with own or borrowed finance. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Nov 82 p 10]

INFLATION RATE MAY DROP--An inflation rate of under 10 percent has been predicted for next year. The prime minister's economic advisor, Dr (Sieman) Brand, said in a television program that a lower rate could be achieved through a joint effort by the government and the private sector. He said the announcements of possible lower fuel prices and electricity tariffs could break the psychosis of ever increasing prices. Companies often made automatic provision for a high or rising inflation rate when deciding on prices and tariffs. The announcements of lower energy prices could reverse the process. Dr (Brand) said the reduction of administered prices formed an integral part of the government's strategy against inflation. Should the inflation rates not have dropped by the end of next year, it might get out of hand during the economic revival. The president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce], Mr Jan (Hoorn), said the proposed lower energy prices would create the right climate for the private sector to exercise greater discipline in deciding price and salary structures. Cheaper fuel and electricity could also affect rail tariffs. [Text] [MB040801 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Dec 82]

CISKEI DEVELOPMENT PLAN--The Ciskei has announced an emergency plan to try to provide work for all adults at a subsistence wage of R2 a day. It will initiate the programme from its own limited budget, diverting money from large scale capital intensive projects to smaller labour intensive schemes. But it hopes the plan will arouse interest and support, in terms of finance and administrative back-up, from both Pretoria and the private sector. The Ciskei is an area of extreme poverty and vast unemployment, arguably the worst in South Africa. A plan designed to alleviate the suffering caused by these social evils is clearly deserving of support, unless there are compelling reasons for withholding it. Ciskei's decision to take the initiative and start the programme from its own meagre budget is a positive step worthy of commendation. The plan, however, should be monitored with detached objectivity before any decision is made to give it concrete support. If the work projects--which range from the construction of dams and water reservoirs to the building of roads and schools--become centres where recruits are regimented and indoctrinated on the beneficence of rule by President Lennox Sebe and his dreaded brother, Major-General Charles Sebe, both the South African taxpayer and businessman should shun the programme. If, against that, they are run as a genuine attempt to solve the serious and growing unemployment problem, they should be given as much assistance as possible. If the brothers Sebe benefit as a by-product that should be measured against the greater benefit to the people of the Ciskei. [Editorial: "A Bold Plan to Examine"] [Text] [MB071032 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Dec 82 p 8]

CSO: 3400/396

SWAZILAND

SWAZI PAPER REPORTS SADF TO 'SHOOT ON SIGHT'

MB070840 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 4 Dec 82 p 1

[By Bobby Simelane]

[Text] The South African Defence Force has vowed to shoot on sight any suspicious-looking people trying to cross the South African border with Swaziland, sources at Houkop (Sicunusa) said at the weekend.

They said the South African soldiers had been instructed to "shoot first and ask questions afterwards," as they did not know whether the people were armed or not, following the recent shootout between South African police and three freedom fighters who got killed in the incident.

The sources alleged that the three people had been members of the banned African National Congress (ANC), who had tried to hire a car to take them down to Durban, promising the owner E400 for the journey. The driver had apparently tipped off the police after fearing that they might kill him after dropping them in Durban.

Our reporter spoke to one of the soldiers who were patrolling the border line between Houdkop and Neston border posts on Monday.

Mr D. Els, who refused to give his rank, but was obviously in charge of the platoon of soldiers said that they had been sleeping in the veldt for the past 3 weeks, following disturbances around the area which had been caused by freedom fighters who he alleged were members of the ANC.

He then took our reporter on a tour of the border line between Houdkop and Murphy's post (south western Swaziland) during which he pointed out several spots where he said freedom fighters had cut the wire in order to let supply cars into Swaziland during the past 3 weeks.

He did not know what had been in the cars but thought it had been guns and other types of combat artillery.

Mr Els also said it was very difficult for them to identify people who had just been caught crossing the border illegally, without any sabotage intentions whatsoever, from the freedom fighters who were always armed to the teeth.

Our sources also said that two other freedom fighters, who they also alleged were members of the ANC, had been shot down in the Hullets plantations, one-and-a half kilometres away from the border line at Murphy's post last week.

They also said that both the police and soldiers in that area knew of a freedom fighter hideout in the plantations, but would not attack it until they received an action warrant from the SADF headquarters Pretoria.

They said the two men had been found hiding in the forests during a search launched by the SADF after police in the Piet Retief region suspected that there were more freedom fighters still at large, after three had been shot down.

Two of the three were ambushed by the police after they were tipped off by the driver of the car. The driver is said to have contacted the police, by phone, while he was filling up his car in Piet Retief in preparation for the long trip to Durban.

All weapons found on all five freedom fighters had been of Russian-make, said the sources. The sources further said that the last two freedom fighters had been found with explosive plastic and detonators, for making bombs.

The South African Defence Headquarters in Pretoria refused to comment on the issue. Authorities in Swaziland confirmed that, indeed, the border line had been cut several times, but they did not know who had done so, and why.

CSO: 3400/397

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

ARMS CACHE DISCOVERY--The commissioner of the Swaziland police, Mr Titus Nsibi, has criticized the ANC for using his country as a route through which to launch attacks on South Africa. He was speaking in Mbabane after the discovery of a cache of Russian-made rifles, ammunition and grenades in a remote piggs peak area in northern Swaziland. Mr Nsibi said there was no doubt that the weapons were for use by ANC terrorists in South Africa. The kingdom has promulgated stronger legislation to deal with people caught in possession of arms, and all such cases will in future be dealt with in the high court rather than lower level. [Text] [LD062218 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Dec 82]

CSO: 3400/397

IMODC OPENS LIAISON OFFICE IN LUSAKA TO COORDINATE WITH TOKYO

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 15 Nov 82 p 7

[Text] ISUZU Motors Overseas Distribution Company (IMODC) of Japan has opened a liaison office in Lusaka to co-ordinate business activities between the head office in Tokyo and the dealers and distributors in Africa.

The decision by IMODC to open a liaison office here is as a result of increased volume in business by the company in Zambia following an agreement with Indeco recently to assemble one-ton pick-ups at the Livingstone Motor Assemblers (LMA).

Mr Hisashi Itoh, who has been appointed by Tokyo as manager to run the Lusaka office, said in Lusaka yesterday that the company was registered last October while business activities opened on November 1.

The offices are in Woodgate House. IMODC's business activities in Zambia were previously handled by Woodgate Motors.

Mr Itoh said IMODC, a new subsidiary of Isuzu Motors Company, was formed last August to market and distribute the cars overseas due to the increase in the volume of trade.

The new liaison office will cater for business activities in Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Comoro Island, Seychelles, Mauritius, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Angola, Burundi, Madagascar, Reunion, Mozambique, and Rwanda.

Mr Itoh said initial plans were to start with the assembling of about 45 pick-ups per month or 500 units per year until reaching 1,500 units per year in three years' time.

He said, however, that it was not possible at the moment to meet the targets because of foreign exchange problems.

"We could like to increase on the production gradually so that after three years, we can introduce other makes such as the four-ton trucks," he said.

It was, however, much cheaper and advisable to continue importing the Isuzu minibuses which have proved very popular in the country.

Once the assembly line for Isuzu vehicles has been firmly established, Mr Itoh said, assembling of bigger makes of Isuzu motors such as the seven and 10-ton trucks and mini buses would start at LMA.

But he emphasized that this would be after many years, and noted that at the moment, seven-ton Isuzu trucks were being assembled by Leyland Motors, Zambia, in Lusaka.

Assembly of the Isuzu trucks started in August after an agreement with Leyland. Twenty units were being produced per month from Twin

Unit Pack (TUP) which were semi-knocked down components imported from Japan.

Mr Itoh noted that as a liaison office for the region, the Lusaka office will act as Isuzu business centre.

To this end, an Isuzu motor dealers convention has already been organised by Woodgate Holdings and started in Lusaka yesterday.

The three day convention will be attended by 35 participants from Zambia, Tanzania, Malawi Uganda and Mauritius.

CSO: 3400/378

TRANSFORMER BLOWUP AT ZCCM PLANT SHUTS DOWN COPPER PRODUCTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt] **THREE major transformers at ZCCM power plant at Nkana division blew up at about 20.30 hours on Saturday night bringing copper production to a complete standstill.**

Later, at about 01.00 hour yesterday, all switch gears blew up as well cutting off electricity supply to important mine installations including the smelter.

ZCCM chairman and executive director Mr Francis Kaunda yesterday announced the company would launch investigations into the causes of the blasts.

Damage to the power plant had affected many vital installations at the division.

Mr Kaunda has despatched executive director in charge of operations, Mr Lawrence Bwalya and an executive director for technical services to investigate.

"I cannot say anything on the extent of the damage or the cause of the damage to the transformers until I get a full report," Mr Kaunda said.

Although the South Ore Body shaft was affected no lives were lost because workers were not going underground for work at the time.

The only machinery affected underground were rock drills which were incapacitated as soon as power was lost.

On the surface, the entire smelter lost power while copper ore was still being processed. The refinery also ground to a halt.

The greatest concern was with the smelter where temperatures have to be maintained at 3,000 degrees centigrade but started falling.

Yesterday morning, all electricians from ZCCM and the Copperbelt Power Company were battling to rectify the situation.

A Times team that visited the mine area learnt that most work in the plant had stopped except in the cobalt plant which had power most miners stood and loitered about.

In the afternoon it was reported that Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi, Kitwe governor Mr Raphael Mwale and other provincial Party and Government leaders visited the area.

Some of the workers interviewed said millions of Kwacha would be lost unless the faults could be rectified quickly it could take months to raise the converters temperatures to normal.

They estimated the cost of each transformer at about K100,000 and K500,000.

Later in a statement, a ZCCM spokesman in Kitwe said yesterday that shortly after 20.00 hours on Saturday, a 3.3 kilo volt electrical transformer, adjacent to the Nkana division power plant failed and the consequent electrical fire resulted in serious damage to the feeder cables into the power plant number one sub-station.

In turn, this resulted in the loss of power to the Nkana smelter, number one cobalt plant, Nkana refinery and the power plant itself.

A later disturbance resulted in the loss of electric power to the South Ore Body shaft system and the Nkana division acid plants. In addition, the pumps feeding the service water to the townships also failed.

### Expected

The spokesman said the first power restoration was expected yesterday afternoon and this was to be devoted initially to township services including water supply.

Apart from the minor injuries to workers, there were no other accidents and the miners from the South Ore Body shaft had been safely evacuated during the early hours of yesterday.

The company spokesman said it was too early to estimate the rate at which full power would be restored but everything was being done to minimise the effect of the interruption on metal production and services.

Informed sources at the division said that electrical foremen could not understand how blown up transformers could cause so much damage at the power plant to affect the three largest residential areas under ZCCM, Chamboli, Wusakili, Nkana East and Nkana West which had no electricity and water the whole of yesterday.

CSO: 3400/378

ZAMBIA

GOVERNMENT, IMF REVIEW NATION'S 1982 BUDGET

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Nov 82 p 4

[Excerpt] THE Government and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) this week reviewed Zambia's 1982 Budget, it was learnt in Lusaka yesterday.

Director of budget in the Ministry of Finance Mr Peter Magande said a top official from the IMF fiscal department had called at his office where they reviewed budget figures for this year.

He could not say what impact the move would have on the economy but noted it was a normal exercise because Lusaka was a member of the IMF fiscal department which was interested to know what was happening in member countries.

CSO: 3400/378

INDECO ISSUES PROFIT, LOSS ACCOUNT WITH ANNUAL REPORT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Industrial Development Corporation (Indeco) has not remitted K45.5 million to outside creditors because of foreign exchange shortage.

A profit and loss account published with the annual report says Indeco officials have expressed fears that Zambia may have to pay more in foreign exchange if major currencies fluctuate before the Bank of Zambia releases the money.

Majority shareholders in Indeco — the Government — are continuing to lose money to the minority interests.

During the year ended March 31, 1982 profit before tax was a record K32.3 million from K3.5 million last year.

After deduction of tax the net profit of K13 million was distributed disproportionately as K8.1 million to the minority shareholders and K4.9 million to the controlling owners.

The profits were realised from equally disproportionate capital investments representing K40.7 million from the minorities and K207.7 million from the majority shareholders.

The figures show that the earnings are the highest in Indeco's history and are a result of cost-saving measures and increases in prices during the year.

Indeco saved the country only K6 million in real terms in foreign exchange.

The corporation's consolidated statement of value-added shows that to produce goods worth K596.3 million, Indeco imported K309.1 million in materials and services.

But the directors' report indicates that it would have cost Zambia K360 million to import the finished goods.

The K45.5 million still in the Bank of Zambia pipeline is not part of the account, which means total imports of services and materials stood at K354.4 million — leaving K5.5 million in real foreign exchange savings.

CSO: 3400/378

ZAMBIA

IFAD TO PROVIDE LONG-TERM LOAN FOR AGRICULTURAL PROJECT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Nov 82 p 5

[Text] The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is to provide Zambia with a long-term loan of about K11 million to finance an important agricultural project in the North-Western Province.

According to a statement by IFAD released in Lusaka yesterday the project would cover three districts in the province with a population of 33,200 farm families,

It would aim at increasing their living standards mainly through application of research based findings to their farming operations.

An agreement covering the IFAD loan was signed in Rome on Thursday by Zambia's ambassador to Italy, Mr Harry Nzunga and president of the fund, Mr Abdelmuhsim Au-Sudeary.

The loan is repayable over a period of 50 years, including a grace period of ten years with service charge of one per cent a year.

The project will cost a total of K13.3 million and Zambia would pump in K2 million.

"The project is designed to bring improved farming techniques to the North-Western Province, one of the least developed regions of Zambia. It involves the establishment of a regional agricultural research station, soil and farming system surveys and improvement to the extension service," the statement says.

The project will also extend medium term credit for up to seven years to farmers for buying small trucks and setting up workshops to repair vehicles and for the establishment of small scale plants to process cassava and sorghum into flour.

The provincial administration will be strengthened and funds made available to build village community infrastructure through self-help activity.

CSO; 3400/378

ZISC MANAGER NOTES CORPORATION'S SIGNIFICANCE TO ECONOMY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Nov 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Zambia State Insurance Corporation (ZISC) has invested K618.9 million in the national economy between 1978 and last year, the company's general manager (life) Mr Wamundila Mainga has said.

Addressing the Ndola Press Club on Thursday night Mr Mainga said of this amount 30 per cent went to the Government while the 70 per cent was invested in parastatal and private enterprises.

Outlining the significance of the corporation to the national economy, Mr Mainga said ZSIC, together with other invisible exports contributors like banking, shipping and tourism,

insurance played a valuable role in reducing Zambia's balance of payments.

Through reinsurance arrangements, the corporation had been able to extend cover to overseas clients. Although the security provided to such clients was invisible, it was an export in the same way as any material goods as the profits and premiums received from overseas contributed to the total foreign exchange earnings.

Protection offered to individuals and organisations through the insurance fund helped to stabilise society and reported that since 1978 to last year the corporation paid out a total of K83.9 million in claims to its clients for compensation of loss.

Through insurance policies people provided for the future while the savings had a benefit both for the individual and the nation as whole, Mr Mainga said.

The insurance industry also helped in the reduction of losses, both in their incidence and extent.

He cited the example of fire insurance where the installation of a sprinkler system received considerable reward by way of reduced premiums.

Mr Mainga told members of the Press Club that the ZSIC had given loans to local authorities so they could bring in fire fighting equipment to fight fires in the skyscrapers being erected all over the country.

CSO: 3400/378

TAZARA OPERATIONS HAMPERED BY PROBLEMS IN FUNDS TRANSFERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Nov 82 p 5

[Text]

TAZARA operations have been hampered by difficulties in the transfer of funds from Zambia to Tanzania, chairman of the board of directors Mr Ondira Ongara said in Lusaka yesterday.

Because of these problems Bank of Zambia governor Mr Bitwell Kuwani, permanent secretary for finance Mr Fred Kazunga and permanent secretary for the ministry of Power Transport and Communications Mr Esau Nebwe would leave for Tanzania today to sort out the matter.

Apart from sorting out Tazara payments, Mr Ongara said the Zambian delegation would also discuss Dar es Salaam port dues and other payments in relation to the Zambia-Tanzania Road Services and the Tazama Pipelines.

Mr Ongara said in an interview at the end of a two-day Tazara board meeting which started on Thursday at a Lusaka hotel that the problem of remittance of funds between the two countries was an outstanding one and had pre-occupied the talks.

But he declined to say how it had affected Tazara operations as this could only be done by the general manager Major-General Charles Nyirenda.

Mr Ongara said as a result of their discussions the matter would receive the immediate attention of the Zambian Government.

Asked how the board viewed the problem of transfer of funds, he said the members appreciated that both Tanzania and Zambia faced for-

eign currency problems.

"This is why we feel this matter should be discussed," Mr Ongara added.

There was an understanding that most of the payments for services rendered in the Tanzanian region be made in Zambian Kwacha and later transferred to Tanzania.

The meeting also reviewed progress on the purchase of 14 locomotives from West Germany.

Mr Ongara said although there were "minor technical hitches" these locomotives were expected to be delivered early next year.

The meeting, also discussed preparatory papers for the council of ministers' meeting to be held in Tanzania on November 29.

ZAIRIANS SEEKING RESIDENT STATUS DOCUMENTS TO AVOID DEPORTATION

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

WITH only five weeks to go before the December 31 deadline, more than 500 Zaireans at Gondwe village in Ndola Rural are making frantic efforts to obtain legal documents to support their resident status to avoid deportation from Zambia.

The villagers are flocking to the immigration office in Luanshya with bank books and other documents dating back to 1960 to prove they came here before independence.

The villagers who were rounded up in June for settling in Zambia illegally, were allowed to stay for six months in which they were to produce documentary evidence of their residential status.

Village headman, Mr Noel Kasongo told the **Sunday Times** that he had submitted names of his people who came to Zambia before 1964 and were now waiting to hear from the immigration department

On November 7, the district executive secretary at Masaiti boma Mr Lemmy Shadunka and an immigration official addressed the villagers and assured them that those who had been in Zambia for a long time will be allowed to stay.

Mr Shadunka said: "We have told them that those who came before December 31, 1963 will be treated as residents and will not be affected when the rounding up of those without resident permits begins.

But Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi said the deadline still "stands and those who do not take the warning seriously will have themselves to blame."

CSO: 3400/378

ZAMBIA

SMUGGLED GOODS FROM TANZANIA, ZAIRE 'POPULAR' AMONG ZAMBIANS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] SMUGGLED goods from Tanzania and Zaire are becoming popular among Zambians.

Tanzanian instant coffee Afri-Cafe is being brought into the country illegally, a Tanzanian high commission spokesman confirmed in Lusaka yesterday.

Coffee was one of several items Zambia had stopped importing from Dar es Salaam when trade between the two countries declined because of foreign exchange problems in both countries.

The Tanzanian coffee is sold in many retail outlets including reputable supermarkets.

Most of the kapenta from Lake Tanganyika is smuggled into Zambia while essential goods like cooking oil, soap and toothpaste are finding their way into Tanzania.

The Zambian cotton prints (chitenge materials) are popular in Dar and form part of the goods increasingly being smuggled.

In Ndola black marketing has taken a new twist with vendors selling smuggled goods from Zaire in streets.

A Zana survey revealed that Taiwan and South Korean shoes, believed to be smuggled from Zaire were being sold in Chisokone and Independence avenues.

The shoes were selling at an average price of K50 a pair.

"They are really worth the value. The quality is excellent," said one customer.  
— Zana.

CSO: 3400/378

CIVIL SERVANTS UNION TO DEMAND SALARY INCREASES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] THE Civil Servants Union of Zambia is to approach the Government to demand salary increases for its members because of the high cost of living.

This was disclosed in Ndola yesterday by the union's general secretary Mr Alex Chirwa when he addressed a general meeting of the Ndola branch of the union.

Mr Chirwa said the union viewed the salaries and wages currently being paid to civil servants as insufficient to meet the high cost of living in Zambia.

"To this effect, we shall approach the Government for an increase in salaries just to be in line with the cost of living."

The Muchangwe salary increments for civil servants in 1980, although good at that time, had been overtaken by the high cost of living and needed to be reviewed.

He said the services provided by the civil servants were important as they were charged with implementing Party plans.

All the good plans by the Party would not succeed without the loyalty and commitment of civil servants, he said. Civil servants had played their role well before and after Independence.

"Without this commitment and loyalty, this nation

would have collapsed," Mr Chirwa said.

On allegations that the public sector is too large and should be pruned, Mr Chirwa said people should distinguish between the civil and public sector, which includes politicians drawing their salaries from public funds. Zana.

CSO; 3400/378

THEFTS OF GOODS IN TRANSIT FROM TRAINS 'ALARMING'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Nov 82 p 7

[Excerpt]

THEFTS of goods in transit from Zambia Railways goods trains especially on the Copperbelt have reached alarming proportions, regional manager Mr Foster Munkasu said in Ndola yesterday.

Mr Munkasu said he held discussions with railways security personnel and the marketing manager yesterday on the situation which he described as serious in the Bwana Mkubwa area.

Zambia Railways had appealed through the public relations office to the Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi and to police to help arrest the situation.

And Chiwala Member of Parliament Mr Eno Juma Banda yesterday addressed the people in Munkulungwe area and told those who stole goods from the trains to stop the dirty habit.

He appealed to Party officials and the people to report anybody suspended of

engaging in the presence of the police because such people were sabotaging the country's economy.

A railways employee Mr George Tembo who stays at Munkulungwe siding said people from surrounding villages stoned passenger trains at night and piled stones on the line in a bid to derail trains so that they could steal goods from wagons.

CSO: 3400/378

MUNDIA, SHAPI WARN OF 'STRINGENT' ANTI-SMUGGLING MEASURES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt] **THE Party and its Government is working out stringent measures to curb the ever increasing cases of smuggling of essential commodities out of the country resulting in shortages.**

Prime Minister Mundia said in Chipata yesterday that the Party and its Government was concerned at the high spate of smuggling in border areas. He appealed to Party leaders to give customs officials "maximum" help to control the situation.

Tough measures to fight the scourge would come into effect early next year.

What the Party and its Government wanted was straight trade between Zambians and nationals of neighbouring countries as they were all members of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC).

And speaking on smuggling Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi warned smugglers that they risked being shot on the spot if they persisted with their activities.

The warning comes after reports of increased smuggling which was creating artificial shortages of essentials such as sugar and cooking oil.

Mr Shapi gave the warning in Ndola yesterday when provincial political secretary, Mr Pickson Chitambala, who is also provincial contingency planning committee chairman, reported that smuggling had become rife and sophisticated in the province.

Although the available production statistics showed that capacity production of cooking oil and sugar had been maintained, shortages were being caused by smuggling. — Zana.

CSO: 3400/378

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

RAILWAY TALKS ENDED--President Kaunda and President Nyerere of Tanzania ended their third meeting this year on how to revitalize the operations of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway. A report from Dar es Salaam says the talks, lasting 1 hour, centered on the major issue of the transfer of funds for the headquarters of the Tazara [Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority] authority of Tanzania. A presidential spokesman said a communique on the meeting would be issued tomorrow morning. The two countries will also sign a third agreement. In the meantime, President Kaunda is expected to attend a dinner hosted by President Nyerere this evening. [Text] [MB040742 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Dec 82]

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED--Tanzania and Zambia today signed a trade agreement aimed at strengthening relations between the two countries. Under the agreement the central banks of the two countries would work out a payment mechanism enabling trade and services between the two countries to be conducted on a barter or similar arrangement. The agreement was signed by the minister for trade, Ndugu Ali Mohumo, on behalf of Tanzania; and the acting commerce and industry minister of Zambia, Ndugu Musokotwane, on behalf of his country. The ceremony was witnessed by President Nyerere and President Kaunda. [Text] [EA042134 Dar Es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1900 GMT 4 Dec 82]

CSO: 3400/395

ZANU (PF) PREPARES FOR YEAR OF CELEBRATION

Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Nov 82 p 9

[Text]

AS the new year nears, ZANU (PF) is gearing itself up to celebrate one of the most important occasions in its history — the 20th anniversary of its founding.

The party's acting secretary for publicity and information, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, also the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, said recently in an interview that 1983 would be a special year for ZANU (PF).

The party would be celebrating its birth for the whole of next year.

There would be many books and other forms of literature explaining the party's contribution to the nation during the last 20 years.

Because of this, the party's printing and publishing house, Jongwe Press, would be working "flat out".

There would be a double celebration next year because, besides it being the party's 20th anniversary of its founding, 1983 will be the 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx.

"Throughout all socialist

countries, there will be conferences on the growth and development of Marxist-Leninist ideology and Zimbabwe will try to get as much literature as possible from the other countries on socialism," he said.

Jongwe Press would also be expected to contribute to the production of socialist literature. It was also gearing itself up for next year's party political seminars by publishing relevant material.

Cde Zvobgo said that the aim of the seminars the party was organising throughout the provinces was to "cap the restructuring efforts", which the party undertook recently.

The idea was to enable the provinces to take stock of the restructuring exercise and the extent to which branch districts had been established throughout the country.

"The seminars are also to give an opportunity to the leadership within the provinces to discuss concrete problems, not just among themselves but also with members of the central committee," he said.

CSO: 3400/382

GOVERNMENT SEEKS FUNDS FOR CONFERENCE CENTER

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

**THE Government is proposing to raise over \$20 million from foreign banks to help finance its \$65 million conference centre in Harare.**

Mr Brian Walters, secretary to the Treasury, said yesterday that two or three local banks had been approached with a view to providing the funding although the specific currency to be used will depend on which country wins the contract to supply equipment such as lifts and air conditioning.

It is understood that French companies are hotly pursuing the contract, however, British interests have now joined the race.

The overall contract, said Mr Walters, has a 60 percent foreign element shared between the Government and the Yugoslav group, Energoprojekt.

The Yugoslav loan of \$19.5 million, announced by Minister of Construction Callistus Ndlovu on October 26, carries a 5 percent interest rate with a four-year grace period and then 10 years to repay.

As far as the local foreign financing was concerned Mr Walters said the Government was looking at export credits which usually provided for repayment over five to 10 years at favourable rates of interest. The present consensus rate, he added, was about 10 percent.

"It will be up to us to see how best the foreign exchange for the third party inputs can be used."

The \$65 million contract is the responsibility of the Ministry of Construction and will be financed out of its budget over the next three years as part of the Public Sector Investment Programme.

There will be no need, according to Mr Walters, for the Government to float a special loan. The money will come out of ordinary budget spending.

The conference centre is, however, the largest capital project undertaken directly by the authorities.

#### INSIST

The local content, as reported last week, will only be some 40 percent, but it is still unclear what it will consist of. Nor is it clear what "goods and services", apart from plant and equipment — which is

to be brought down from Zambia — are to be supplied by Energoprojekt.

"We always insist on maximisation of local content," said Mr Walters, who added: "It doesn't make sense to import bricks, cement, sand or stone when it is readily available locally."

"It is up to the contractor to arrange supplies."

An approach was made this week to Mr Branislaz Kraguljac, Energoprojekt's representative in Harare, but he declined to discuss his company's role.

"I have nothing to say to you. You should speak to the Minister of Construction," said Mr Kraguljac.

The minister was interviewed last week.

MINISTER USHEWOKUNZE EXCLUDED IN PARTY SHAKE-UP

Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

THE former chairman of the Matabeleland North executive committee of ZANU (PF), Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, is not among the members of the provisional committee appointed to run the party's affairs in the province.

The committee headed by Cde Ushewokunze, who is also Minister of Home Affairs, has been disbanded. Announcing this on Wednesday, the party's national organising secretary, Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, who is also Minister of Mines, said the disbanded committee had not performed satisfactorily since being set up in January 1980.

Some members of the old committee have been appointed to the provisional committee headed by an administrative secretary.

Cde Nyagumbo said he was giving the new executive committee one to two months to mobilise party support in the province.

"They should go out into the field now. I want them to do this in a month or two. I want to see in them a spirit of pride. They must be aggressive in their bid to organise for mass membership for the party."

He said the previous executive committee had been confused in its leadership. "They did not seem to understand their position and were selective and too cautious in their performance in mobilising the masses."

The provisional executive committee is led by Cde Zvaipa Chivivito (administrative secretary).

The committee's co-chairmen are Cde Peter Nempare and Cde Samson Ndebele. Other members are: co-secretaries, Cde Timos Mudenge and Cde Simayendwa Khumalo; co-treasurers, Cde Reuben Zemura and Cde Jimiel Pakachena; commissariat, Cde Sarai Chipunza and Cde S. Musa.

Committee members are Cde Gloria Vera, Cde Oliver Ushendibaba, Cde Chrispen Chivende, Cde Champion Machoro, Cde Hughes and Cde Manyumbu.

CSO; 3400/382

ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL CULTURAL CENTERS PLANNED

Harare THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Government intends to establish 55 culture houses throughout the country to develop different regional cultures, the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, said yesterday.

Addressing about 2 000 people on the site of the first culture house in Murewa, Cde Mutumbuka said: "A culture house should be a crossroads at which all elements of social, economic and political activity should meet.

"The true value of Zimbabwe's cultural experiences cannot be realised until all Zimbabweans restore a greater sense of cultural validity to their local culture and traditions within a wider context of national culture.

"Any cultural study that does not start with an understanding of these rudiments of national culture, will continue to be superficial and alienating."

No culture could develop strongly in complete isolation. The foundations on which a culture house would be built had to be the bedrock of national unity.

Such a foundation would be able to break down all previous social barriers

which sought to negate the valuable contribution of local traditions to the enrichment of the experience of a Zimbabwean society.

Cde Mutumbuka said: "Walls alone will not be enough to make it a culture house unless there are people living in it.

"This will be a functional place and not just a monument to self-glorification."

A culture house was a people's house. It would have a library, information dissemination facilities, craft workshops, a craft market, a local arts and crafts centre, a local museum and oral archive, a community hall with a lecture room and a large outdoor area for dances and music festivals.

It would be a focal point for community life and activities, he said.

He urged the people of Murewa not to withdraw into a shell of "parochialism and cultural chauvinism".

"The fact that the first culture house is to be built here puts a great responsibility on all of you. It is here that the whole project will stand to be judged over the next few years.

"Your success here will be like a beacon on top of a hill to guide others," said Cde Mutumbuka.

If the people allowed the culture house to lie empty in order to use it as a begging bowl for international or Government support, they would receive little sympathy or assistance from the Government.

"We want to draw the talents of the writers, the woodcarvers, the potters and the basketmakers, to the forefront of development.

"These symbolise the creative potential and practical ingenuity which is necessary for an innovative approach in meeting the needs of our country", he said.

CSO: 3400/382

LAND TENURE SHAKE-UP NEEDED, SAYS DUBE

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Nov 82 p 9

[Text]

THE land tenure system should be reformed to meet the needs of the communal people and resettlement schemes, the Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Mark Dube, said here yesterday.

Officially opening a three-day seminar for the Organisation of Rural Associations for Progress, he said the system should be brought in line with Government policy.

"In communal lands and resettlement schemes it can only be expected that the idea of the Government is to consider giving titles to collectives as opposed to individuals," Cde Dube said.

For the exercise to be viable, a systematic land acquisition policy was needed which would enable the Government to obtain land for resettlement.

Plans were under way to resettle 162 000 families from the communal lands on about 10 million ha of commercial farming land.

The problem of landlessness and overcrowding in the communal areas, which had been caused by inadequate extension services and poor credit facilities, would be overcome if there was land for the peasants, said Cde Dube.

The ministry was to embark on a programme of mobilising and educating peasants to form people's co-operatives which would operate on a self-reliance basis.

Another priority was creating and running State farming enterprises under the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority.

Communal areas had been neglected and under-developed in the past and replanning and redeveloping were needed.

"No adequate provision was made for inputs into peasant agriculture such as credit, seeds and fertiliser and transport, which led to a decline in productivity and mass poverty," he said. — Ziana.

CSO: 3400/382

NEW GENERAL MANAGER FOR CSC NAMED

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

**THE Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, has announced that Cde Penias Madhovi will take over as general manager of the Cold Storage Commission from Mr Don Collen, who retires at the end of January.**

Also leaving the commission are the assistant general manager (technical), Mr Greg Baxter, and the assistant general manager (livestock), Mr Tony Ziergovel.

Announcing the replacements on Friday, Senator Norman said Cde T. Mardonko becomes the assistant general manager (livestock) and Mr P. Sherphard, the assistant general manager (technical).

It was also announced that Mr S. Elliot becomes the assistant general manager (marketing).

Senator Norman said the rumour that there was some stir surrounding the resignations of the three executives was baseless.

Cde Madhovi takes over at a time when the Government's accent is on rural development.

To this end, Senator Norman said on Friday, the commission and show societies could introduce competitions specifically for communal farmers to encourage the improvement of livestock quality.

He felt emphasis ought to be placed on slaughter animals rather than pedigree stock.

"In the event of this idea taking root, the CSC could set aside half its total show sponsorship for such competitions," said Senator Norman.

Cde Madhovi obtained a BSc (Honours) in Food Science and Technology at

Nottingham University.

He worked at a variety of meat plants in Britain, gaining practical experience in meat production, animal health and meat inspection, legislation and marketing.

After lecturing in food science at Aberdeen for two years, he returned to establish the first food-science course at the University of Zimbabwe.

CSO: 3400/382

OPPONENTS OF COOPERATIVES CONCEPT HIT

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

ZANU (PF) members who scorn the concept of co-operatives are at variance with the party's policies and principles, the Prime Minister and party president, Cde Mugabe, has said.

He told the seminar that at the congress in 1964, the party adopted socialism as an effective tool of spreading the country's wealth among the masses.

"Therefore, our party was born as a socialist party," he said.

During the armed struggle, in 1977, it was also resolved in Chimoio that socialism would be implemented, following experiences on how it had been operating in other countries.

"We agreed that in ruling the country the bulk of the wealth would not remain in the hands of a few, but should be in the hands of the majority.

"We want people to form co-operatives voluntarily; they should be educated so that they understand that by working together they can succeed."

It was ZANU (PF)'s desire to acquire farms and give them to organised groups so that tractors and other machinery could be acquired and given to co-operatives.

People should understand that what they produced would be theirs and the Government would take nothing.

Cde Mugabe added: "The Government will not interfere; it is there to help co-operatives succeed.

"The Government can help them to buy big tractors and ploughs, but these are difficult for an individual to get.

"People should come together and form co-operatives for they will gain a lot of things out of that. This is the type of socialism we want."

Cde Mugabe said there were also similar ideas for factory workers. Since the Government had been doing all it could to uplift them, it was also anxious to see a stage reached where workers managed factories, worked out solutions to problems, had production targets and acquired shares as the factory would be theirs.

"The profits should come to the workers and not go into the pockets of

a few," said Cde Mugabe.

"Yes, this is the type of socialism we are looking forward to — to enable the workers to be the owners of the country.

"It will take time, but I am happy that there are already signs of this happening in the form of workers' committees. The committees are not yet working as we would like to see them doing, but I hope they will work well."

Women would be given sewing machines to make schoolchildren's uniforms instead of buying them from individuals owning shops. The money realised would go to the people.

Cde Mugabe said: "The problem is that some people do not have enough knowledge about the party's aims.

"At the moment, the office of the president and the commissariat are working together to produce booklets which will be distributed in all provinces so that people will know about the party and governing the country."

BELGIAN ACCENT ON TECHNOLOGICAL AID REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Nov 82 p 3

[Text]

ANY joint ventures between Zimbabwe and Belgium are more likely to involve technological transfers than hard cash, believes Mr Jean-Luc Lacroix of the Belgian Foreign Trade Office.

In line with the move to a new economic order and a fairer distribution of wealth between North and South, Belgium believed more developing countries should be given technological help to develop their own industries, he said.

Mr Lacroix arrived in Zimbabwe in September to gather information about the country generally and to find out whether local businessmen were interested in joint ventures of any kind with Belgian companies.

"Three months is a very short time and I have no intentions of setting up joint ventures while I am here," said Mr Lacroix.

"I am just gathering information to give to people in Belgium and it will then be up to them to make contact with businessmen here."

The most likely kind of joint venture could be be-

tween a local company and a Belgian company that was already operating in Africa, but wanted to diversify or expand its market. The Belgian company would then either supply machines and/or licences to the local company and help train staff, and once the operation was in local hands, the Belgian company could concentrate on its operations in Europe.

Mr Lacroix pointed out that the Centre for Industrial Development had been established following the Lome agreements to help EEC and developing countries set up joint ventures.

He stressed that joint ventures should be economically viable as long term projects and should not be regarded as an easy way to get new machinery without having to find foreign exchange for it.

Belgium's broadly based

and sophisticated economy should, he believed, offer Zimbabwean businessmen and industrialists plenty of scope for joint ventures.

Mr Lacroix wraps up his study on November 26 and can be contacted until then at the Belgian Embassy.

STEEL NOW EARMARKED FOR PTA

Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Nov 82 p 7

[Text]

**ZISCOSTEEL** may in future supply the iron and steel needs of several member-states of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) if general purchase conditions are favourable and mutually agreed upon.

This was disclosed here on Thursday night at the Eastern and Southern Africa Steel Development Committee (ESASDC) meeting which was being held concurrently with that of the Inter-Governmental Experts Committee for the Engineering Industry (IECEI).

The two meetings began on Monday and lasted for four days. Delegates were from Angola; Ethiopia; Tanzania; Uganda; Zambia and Zimbabwe. The African Development Bank (ADB), the African Research Centre for Engineering, Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the United

Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), sponsored the meetings which were hosted by Ziscosteel.

The ESASDC recommended to the PTA Council of Ministers that member-states should establish demand for identified Ziscosteel products which they may require for downstream processing in their steel industries into finished products.

It was agreed that statements of these identified products should be made available to Zimbabwe and the ECA before the next PTA Council of Ministers' meeting.

Zimbabwe was recommended to prepare and submit to the PTA member-states and the ECA the broad terms and conditions for sale of iron and steel products.

The ESASDC also agreed that definite trade terms and price policies would have to be negotiated on a bilateral basis and it was recommended that Ziscosteel provide technical assistance whenever necessary to other member-states.

The IECEI, on the other hand, recommended that on the list of commodities to be given preferential trade treatment within the member-states include the following: Agricultural implements and machinery; transport equipment; ferrous and non-ferrous metals; and spare parts related to all engineering disciplines.

It was also recommended that member-states should: Intensify their participation at trade fairs organised by individual countries; establish an information house on products and specifications; and give serious consideration to including posts of trade attaches on the staff of their embassies or high commissions.

In the short-term, the IECEI recommended that: Member - states utilise fully and effectively the existing agricultural handtools establishments to meet their present demand; encourage the exchange of technical personnel in the various fields as a means of achieving transfer of technology and the diffusion of technical know-how, update and revise training programmes.

On the role of the ESASDC and the IECEI, both committees recommended that they should be the technical and advisory wings of the PTA committee on industrial co-operation entrusted with the task to formulate, review and monitor work programmes in their respective fields. — Ziana.

## IMPORTERS FEAR SHIPPING PLAN

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 11 Nov 82 p 1

### [Text]

IMPORTERS could find the purchasing power of their foreign exchange allocations cut if an idea to alter shipping terms is approved by the Ministry of Trade and Commerce.

Shipping sources in Harare believe that from January 1, 1983, allocations will be issued on a cost-and-freight basis (c & f) rather than free on board (fob).

Such a change would have a profound effect on imports, according to one shipping agent, who said that unless customs tariffs were altered importers would receive fewer goods for their money.

The difference is basically that with goods shipped fob the freight costs do not come out of the foreign currency allocation. These charges at present fall under the "invisibles" account in Zimbabwe's balance of payments.

If the system is changed

to c & f, shipping costs would become part of the allocation, hence the drop in purchasing power.

That would certainly be the case unless there was a corresponding reduction on import tariffs. If no such cut was introduced — assuming the c & f system is implemented — then consumers face paying more for imported goods in the shops. At the same time there would probably be fewer goods to purchase.

Alternatively importers would need a pro rata increase in foreign exchange allocation to offset the c & f charges.

At a time when foreign exchange is in short supply, such an increase would be unlikely to be approved by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development.

With less than two months to the end of the year Ministry of Trade and Commerce officials do not have much time in which to make up their

minds and they were not prepared to comment on the issue yesterday.

It is understood that they are examining a number of proposals, including the fob/c & f change.

There is, on the other hand, more cheering news for exporters.

Last week, despite strong opposition from African and Asian states, including Zimbabwe, the International Monetary Fund approved a one billion Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) facility to South Africa.

One of the conditions attached to the loan, however, was the removal of the 10 percent surcharge introduced in February on all imports into South Africa.

This is to be phased out and with effect from January 1, 1983 it will be cut to 7.5 percent. It is not clear, however, how long the South Africans have been given to do away with the surcharge completely.

CSO: 3400/382

DETAILS ON ENERGO PROJEKT CONTRACT GIVEN

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 11 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

THE local building industry is unlikely to benefit from the \$65 million contract awarded to the Yugoslav company, Energoprojekt, for the proposed hotel and conference centre in Harare.

Contractors such as Roberts Construction, John Sisk, Grinaker Construction and Costains all said this week that they had not been asked to participate.

Cement and brick manufacturers SPC, Portland Holdings, and Mashonaland Holdings also said they had not been approached to provide the essential raw materials.

Nor had local plant hire contractors.

The building industry in Zimbabwe is currently experiencing its leanest period for many years and many labourers, skilled and semi-skilled, have been laid off.

None of the companies approached this week could understand why they had been left out of such a major project, especially when they have the skills to undertake the construction of the show-piece scheme.

Mr Keith Butterfield, of Roberts Construction, said he believed a local team of architects, quantity surveyors, consulting engineers and, if necessary, a consortium of local contractors could have handled the project.

**DEADLINE**

But the two-year deadline would be difficult for anyone to meet, he added. It would be a very tight situation for whoever handled it.

Mr Butterfield said that although all the major contractors in Zimbabwe had ongoing projects they could handle the hotel and conference centre on a consortium basis.

Mr O. B. Jennings, managing director of cement manufacturers SPC, said that there was a gross excess of manufacturing capacity in the local industry and there would be no problems supplying all the cement needed.

"We have absolutely no knowledge of this scheme apart from what we have garnered from the Press."

At Mashonaland Holdings, a spokesman for its Dale Face Brick subsidiary, said: "There have been no inquiries for bricks to my knowledge. I certainly haven't heard anything."

The question being asked is "who is going to supply the bricks and mortar?"

According to Minister of Construction Callistus Ndlovu the project will have a 40 percent local content with the remainder shared between the Yugoslav contractors, Energoprojekt, and various French interests.

"It would be expecting too much for local companies, already committed to other major projects, to handle a project of this size," said the minister.

"I don't think any of the local companies could handle it at the moment. They are already overstretched."

Work will start "immediately" once financial protocols have been signed.

The minister added: "This is more of a political agreement than a business arrangement."

The Energoprojekt representative in Zimbabwe, Mr Branislaz Kraguljac, was reported to be in Yugoslavia this week, but that country's economic counsellor, Mr Stanislav Lazar, said yesterday that the financing agreements would be signed next week.

"Our proposal is ready as far as the Yugoslav government is concerned," said Mr Lazar.

Yugoslavia," he added, "was funding one-third of the project, French interests another third, and the remainder locally."

He had no idea how many technicians and experts would be brought in to ensure that the two-year deadline was met. But Mr Lazar said that all the plant and equipment would be brought in from Energoprojekt's African headquarters in Zambia.

A spokesman for the French trade commission in Harare said that the Novotel hotel group was interested in the hotel management contract and other companies were hoping to supply equipment such as lifts.

"But since the signing of the building contract we don't know anything," she added.

CSO: 3400/382

## WAGE FREEZE HURTS WORKER PRODUCTIVITY

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 18 Nov 82 p 1

### [Text]

THE wage freeze has not led to wholesale job-swapping by Zimbabweans in search of higher salaries, but it has adversely affected worker initiative and productivity.

This is the view expressed this week by one employment agency when asked whether the predicted job-swapping boom had taken place this year.

All the agencies approached pointed out that job-swapping or poaching was difficult because of Government regulations that prohibited companies from employing someone in a certain post at a higher salary than the person who left.

#### HIGHER

Some firms, however, re-assessed and restructured posts left vacant and offered higher or lower salaries accordingly.

Some agents pointed out that some people were always dissatisfied with their salaries, wage freeze or not, but said there had been no real increased movement in the job market because of the restrictions.

Some workers had used the wage freeze as an excuse to leave their jobs when what they really wanted was better working conditions or greater job satisfaction, not better wages.

One agent said the major effect of the wage freeze had been to "destroy initiative all the way down the line and hinder productivity". If workers could not be rewarded for initiative, productivity would suffer.

The agents agreed that few people changed jobs at this time of the year because they wanted to get their Christmas bonuses.

But they said it was impossible to predict whether or not people would start looking for new jobs in large numbers early next year if they did not receive significant wage increases soon.

#### CAREFULLY

Several agents said that because of the recession, several companies now tended to carefully reassess posts left vacant and often decided that they did not need to fill them again.

"Commerce and industry are definitely closing ranks," said one agent.

But skilled and experienced managerial or specialist staff are still at a premium in most organisations and one agent was recently rather surprised to get "a very good response for some good accountants positions. We don't always get a response like that."

On the other end of the scale, one agent expressed concern about the fate of the hundreds of school and university leavers who will enter the job market in January.

"There will be too many people chasing too few jobs," she said, adding that it was unfair that firms insisted on experience. "These young people have no experience and have to start somewhere."

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

POWER DEAL COMPLETED--Central African Cables have completed a \$7,2 million order for power lines to supply Bulawayo with electricity from the new Hwange power station. Productions of about 1,844 km of Bison overhead conductor cable began late last October. The total order of 922 drums, each carrying 2 km of cable was completed on November 5. Aberdare Aycliffe were responsible for distributing the Bison cable to Powerlines Central, who in conjunction with consulting engineers Merz and McLellan have been erecting the lines from Hwange to Bulawayo. CAFCA's sales manager, Mr Ron Milne, said: "This is a significant achievement for our company, as the last run of Bison overhead conductor was manufactured for the Kariba to Norton power lines. "It may be some time before we are called on to manufacture this type of cable again. It is proposed that power lines are to be erected from Hwange to Sherwood, Harare, which means that we could start production again in 1984," added Mr Milne. During the 13-month run 25 people worked constantly on manufacturing the cable. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Nov 82 p 1]

AFC SURPLUS--It was incorrectly reported yesterday that the Agricultural Finance Corporation had lost \$3,66 million during its financial year. This in fact was a surplus. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Nov 82 p 11]

ROMANIAN GIFTS--The government of Romania has, through its embassy in Zimbabwe, given the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation many items of sports equipment. The shorts, footballs, football boots and volleyball equipment were presented to the deputy minister, Cde George Rutanhire, by the Romanian Charge d'Affaires, Cde Lupea Dumitru, in Harare on Monday. Speaking at the ceremony, Cde Dumitru said the equipment represented a modest contribution to the youth of Zimbabwe by the Romanian Communist Youth League. A few months ago the youth of Romania had given tents to the ministry for its countrywide projects. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Nov 82 p 11]

MAIZE SUBSIDY--Senator Garfield Todd has called for an end to the Government's subsidy on maize meal. In a statement on Thursday, he said the mealie-meal crisis was partly due to the drought but was mainly a result of the Government's pricing policy which needed to be revised. Eighty thousand tonnes of maize was going through the big mills every month and the Government was paying a subsidy on the roller meal produced of about \$7,500,000 per month at a rate

of \$98 per tonne. If people used an average of 55 kg of maize meal per person per day, it seemed the Government was subsidising the daily food of 5,000,000 people, he said. "There are not 5,000,000 drought-stricken people in Zimbabwe, so what is happening? In normal circumstances a peasant farmer would set aside the maize he needs for his family for a year. "The present pricing policy makes a nonsense of such thrift," said Senator Todd. Peasant farmers now knew they could sell every bag of maize they produced and receive \$120 a tonne. They could buy their maize back as prepacked roller meal for \$90 a tonne. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Nov 82 p 7]

COURSES IN NORWAY--Twenty ex-combatants left Harare for Norway yesterday afternoon to take up two-year courses in agriculture and mechanics. A spokesman for Development Aid from People to People (DAPP), the organisation sending them to Norway, said in Harare yesterday that this was the third group they were to train. The first two, with a combined total of 50 ex-combatants, left the country for Denmark earlier this year to train in agriculture, mechanics, building and wire meshing. The group that left for Norway yesterday was accompanied by a representative of the DAPP, Miss Getrud Carlsen. An official of the Demobilisation Directorate, who was at the airport to see them off, said they had been selected from all the country's provinces. The skills they were to learn he said, would be important to the country on their return, but they would be more important to the ex-combatants because, like most former fighters, their education had been interrupted during the liberation war. "This training will provide them with the skills to help them in future, when their demobilisation payments run out," the official said. The move to send the ex-combatants to Norway for training was part of the efforts the Demobilisation Directorate was making in a bid to resettle those already demobilised. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Nov 82 p 4]

ENGINEERING TUTORS--Nineteen students who spent nine months studying as engineering lecturers at the University of British Columbia in Canada returned to Harare yesterday. A spokesman for the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development said the students were the first group to take advantage of a Canada-Zimbabwe programme launched in March to train Zimbabwean students as lecturers in various areas of engineering. The students would now be sent to technical colleges throughout the country. Before leaving Zimbabwe, the 19 students were already qualified as engineers. A larger group of students to be trained as lecturers in engineering would leave for Canada next January. A spokesman for the World University Service of Canada, which is administering the programme, said it was part of Canadian technical aid to Zimbabwe through his organisation. Canada was offering 50 technical teachers to the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development. Of these, 14 were already in the country and another 25 would be coming next January. There was also an agreement with the Ministry of Education and Culture under which Canada would provide 100 teachers for rural secondary schools. Already 72 were in Zimbabwe, with the rest due to arrive next January. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Nov 82 p 7]

BUILDING BRIGADES--More than 15,000 tradesmen have so far registered for building brigades throughout the country, the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Housing, Cde Musindo Chenga, said yesterday. Cde Chenga told the HERALD that 56 centres out of a total of 126 had returned completed registered forms. "This is quite a considerable number in view of the fact that some of the rural centres are not likely to have many tradesmen, if any at all." He said 14,500 of those who registered did not produce National Industrial Council cards as proof of their trade qualifications. "We are sending out teams from the ministry to go and check these people's qualifications. It is necessary to ensure that they are well qualified if we are to maintain high building standards. "Those who cannot prove their qualifications will be trade tested by the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development." The ministry teams would also check whether the local authorities were working according to the rules set down by the ministry in their construction projects. Cde Chenga explained that the brigades were taking over work which was previously done by private contractors. "The brigades will operate under the same work and pay conditions as the private companies used to do. The only difference will be the absence of a profit motive in building houses. Any money made will be pumped back into the councils for further development projects." He said the brigades did not pose a threat to the future of private construction companies. "We do not foresee a time when building brigades will take over the construction of multi-storey buildings and the detailed infrastructure of housing, like laying on pipes. This will continue to go to experts," he said. He said fears that the brigades would soon run out of work as houses were completed were unfounded. "With the present backlog in housing, it will take a long time to provide every family in the country with a house. After this, there is always the rehabilitation of old houses to do." Cde Chenga said registration for building brigades was an on-going exercise and that more people were expected to register. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 12 Nov 82 p 1]

KOREAN RICE--A shipment of 6,600 tonnes of rice destined for Zimbabwe--together with a further 1,125 tonnes, added as a gift--has arrived in Beira from North Korea. The rice was ordered earlier this year after lack supplies from Malawi, Zimbabwe's traditional supplier, became critically short, the result of a drought in Malawi. Mr Pesung Kim of the Korean embassy in Harare confirmed that the 1,125 tonnes gift was a gesture of friendship between the two countries.--Ziana. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Nov 82 p 1]

COOPERATIVES BACKED--Co-operatives can only succeed if they operate on sound democratic principles, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Cde John Nkomo, said yesterday. Opening the Tsholotsho Co-operative at the Mbamba shopping centre, the minister said in addition to being properly run, a total commitment on the part of the co-operators was vital, otherwise the effort would fail. One of the ways of transferring power to the people was the establishment of co-operatives, the minister said. "In the context of Zimbabwe we have set ourselves to transform the society from capitalism to socialism. We must therefore understand that between capitalism and socialism there lies the revolutionary transformation of the one into the other. Correspondingly there is also a political transition period in which the

minority dictatorship is transferring to the dictatorship of the masses--the proletariat." The minister said in the effort to achieve socialism, the subordination of one man to another, one section of the population to another and the need for violence will end. "We must aim at creating a new generation reared in free socio-economic conditions: A state in which nobody is oppressed." Co-operatives were a way of achieving this. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Nov 82 p 5]

COTTON DELIVERY--The Grain Marketing Board has received 155,000,000 kg of seed cotton--24,000,000 kg more than the original estimate--in the eight-month intake period now drawing to a close. It has been estimated that lint sales could earn \$84.3 million, of which \$69 million would be in foreign currency from mainly European exports. A further \$10.2 million should come from sales of ginned seed to stockfeed merchants and oil expressors, while planting seed sales should realise \$560,000. This season 105,000,000 kg came from large-scale growers and 50,000,000 kg from the communal and small-scale sectors. All the crop is expected to have been ginned by next week. About 35,000 communal and small-scale farmers and 550 commercial farmers have been paid \$76 million for their deliveries. This compares with \$67 million paid last year for 199,600,000 kg, which earned \$88,299,000, of which \$73,122,950 was in foreign currency. Ginned seed sales have earned \$12,570,387, with planting seed realising \$555,645. Of the new season, a CMB spokesman said about 225,000,000 kg of seed cotton was being expected, 130,000,000 kg of which should come from commercial growers and 90,000,000 kg from other sectors. Growers in the Highveld and Middleveld have been reminded to plant Albar G501, introduced last season. In the Lowveld and Middle Sabi, Albar 72B will be replaced by the new Albar K602. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 13 Nov 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/382

END